

COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
ISLE of MAN.
CONTAINING

The Situation and Geographical Description thereof, also the Ecclesiastical and Civil Histories, with the whole Order of the Government from the earliest Accounts thereof, and the Lord's Prerogative and Regalities; and also the several Officers necessarily employ'd under him : The Nature of the Soil, the Names

of the chief Towns and Harbours : The Number of the Parishes, and the Value of the Livings ; with the Produce of the Country and the neighbouring Sea for the supply of the Inhabitants : With a Computation of their Number, and Description of their usual Trade.

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COMPLEAT HISTORY

OF THE

Isle of Man, &c.

THE

INTRODUCTION.

THIS Island appears but little, or but darkly known to the Ancients; and amongst all our modern Historians and Geographers there is not one has given any tollerable Account of it before Mr. *James Challoner* Go-

vernor for the Lord *Fairfax*, and the Great and Learned Mr. *Blundell* of *Crosby*, who prudently retir'd thither during the time of the Usurpation, whereby he preserv'd his Person in peace and security, and his Estate from all manner of depredation. This Gen-

tleman being a Person of Polite Learning, employ'd his leisure hours in collecting the History and Antiquities of the *Isle of Man*; and by his Manuscript, which I have seen, gave Posterity the clearest and most correct Account thereof.

But as to the rest of our *English* Historians, few of them especially the Ancients so much as mention it, Mr. *Cumden* indeed is the first that gives us any light or insight into it; after him the great Lord *Cook* and Doctor *Heylin*, but they all abound with so many Errors and Mistakes that it is very unsafe and uncertain adhering to any of them.

Having said this, give me leave to observe what natural Misfortunes this Country is said to Labour under, which I am inform'd and apprehend from some of its Natives, is frequent Penury and want of many necessities of Life, occasion'd by a thin unsterile Soil requiring more Experience, Labour and Manure, than the Inhabitants in general are qualified to bestow upon it; for tho' there are few here that can be properly said to be Rich, so neither are there many can be esteem'd miserably Poor; and were they so happy to have the Encouragement of some Manufactures, and a more extensive Trade of their own Product; the Country wou'd not only be improv'd but grow Rich and

able to supply themselves by their own Labour and Product.

It is true they want many necessities for the common Service of Life, as Timber, Salt, wrought Iron, and Coals, &c. But with all these they might be easily supply'd by the Country's round them, had they equal Products to give in Exchange, or indeed were there Herring Fishery as certain and plenty as formerly it wou'd supply all these wants and to spare; but as Blessings of this Nature very much depend upon proper Seasons and the Bounty of Heaven, they must Pray for the one, and Patiently wait for the other; and with thankful Hearts and virtuous Lives endeavour to Merit those favours.

And as I have given you the common or rather accidental wants and misfortunes of this little part of the Globe, I cannot but in Justice shew the blessings and advantages it enjoys beyond all the Nations round about it.

The first whereof is a perfect unanimity in matters of Religion, strictly conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England* by Law establish'd.

The next to this is the rectitude and goodness of their Laws, so wisely form'd and so admirable adapted,

their

their Constitution, that the great Lord Cook saith, that the *Isle of Man* hath such Laws as are not to be found in any other Place.

Every Man there Pleads his own Cause without Counsel or Attorney or any Person who gains by encouraging Strife: All Chancery business is ended in twelve or fourteen Weeks *to wit*. Four Court Days, matters of Common Law are something more dilatory by reason Court Days come but twice a Year, but the ease of the Government and every Man's Interest draws all Suits and Controversies to as speedy a Conclusion as can Possibly be contrived.

There is in this little World besides this happiness, an universal plenty and cheapness in all seasonable Times; which makes it the resort of many People in distress and low Life, their own Ale has been long esteem'd of equal goodness to any of its Neighbours, their Importations by themselves or Strangers; of Wine, Brandy, Rum, Sugar, Fruit, Lemons, Silks, Velvets, Coffee, Tea, and China Ware, are very large: And cou'd they be once favour'd with the Exportation of them to their Neighbouring Nations upon a just Duty and proper and well regulated Conditions, *England* and its Neighbouring Friends, wou'd in the Opinions of experienc'd Persons be better supply'd and with less hazard to our Ma-

nufacturies, and more advantage to his Majesty's Revenue.

But be that as it will, as G O D has been pleased to give them Plenty, he hath also given them Hearts to enjoy it: The People are naturally of a cheerful Sociable and debanair Temper, much inclin'd to Music and freedom among themselves, very loving, but a little Cholerick: They were formerly reputed Courageous and eminent for many excellent Military Commanders as will appear more fully from the History, as likewise what respect their King's had among Foreign Princes, of which *Maccon*, (not to mention more) was a most remarkable Instance.

But above all they have been famous for their Hospitality to Strangers, as great Numbers of *Engliss* in the late civil Wars, and many Thousand of *Irish Protestants* in these late devastations of that Kingdom in 1689, can even now Witness,

Nor were they less famous in former Ages for sheltering distressed Princes, of which I will venture to give my Reader one Instance.

Eugenius when Prince of *Scotland* took Sanctuary in the *Island* for nine Years, and was afterwards recall'd by the Nobility and People and Crown'd King of *Scotland*: To omit *Ederian*

and *Corbred*, Sirnamed *Gald* from his Traveling and Learning, who were Educated in this *Island*, even before Christianity, for it is not improbable these Princes might choose the *Isle of Man* for their retreat, because it was then and many Ages after accounted the only Seat of Learning under the *Druids*, nor was it less remarkable under their first Pious Bishops.

Hector Boetius says, *Man* was the Fountain of all honest Learning and Erudition; others of the *Scotch Nation* tells it was the Mansion of the *Muses* and the royal Academy for Educating the Heirs apparent to the Crown of *Scotland*, as *Eugenius* the third himself, who likewise sent three of his Sons (to wit,) *Ferguard*, *Fiacre*, and *Donald* into the *Isle of Man* to be Educated under *Couranus* whom they write Bishop of *Sodor*, two of which Sons (to wit,) *Ferguard* and *Donald* were successively King's of *Scotland*, as both *Hector Boetius* and *Hollinshead* can witness; who likewise inform us, that even before this *Couranus* (by Doctor *Heylin* writ *Goran*.) order'd that the three Sons of his Brother *Congel* (to wit,) *Eugenius* the second, *Congatus* the third, and *Kinatellus* the first, shou'd be brought up in the *Isle of Man*, says *Boetius* under the Government of certain Instructor and School-Master's to be train'd up in Learning and virtuous Discipline, according to an Ancient Ordinance thereof made

and enacted: So celebrated was the Discipline of those Ages that it seems to have pass'd into a Law that the Princes of *Scotland* shou'd be Educated in this *Island*.

Having thus far shewn wherein the Ancient Honour of this *Island* consisted, I think it proper my Reader shou'd know that it had formerly an Order of Nobility, for I find both Earls and Viscounts mention'd, but especially Barons, who I conceive were the Governors of the out *Isles*: In those Days the *Comes* were the first Magistrate in the County, and the Vice *Comes* his Substitute, but of latter Ages they have been appropriated as Marks of Honour to Particular Families.

There were likewise formerly several Ecclesiastical Barons in this *Isle*, as the Abbot of *Rusben*, and the Abbot of *Furness*, and the Bishop of *Man*, who still retains that honourable Title, and in regard thereof is to hold the Lord's Stirrup when he mounts his Steed at the *Tinwald*.

But because those Pious Foundations lye buried in their own Ruins, I shall Crown my Work with what is esteem'd the greatest Glory this World affords: That it was a Kingdom if you will take the Words of my Lord *Cook*: The Ancient and absolute Kingdom of *Man* in *Calvin's Case lib. 7.*

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Chap. 21. Tho' since it fell under the Homage of the Crown of *England*, it was never granted but by the Title of the *Island* and Lordship of *Man*, except to Sir *John Stanley* who is Stil'd King and Lord of *Man* in their Records as before mention'd, so that it Pretends to no such absolute Dominion, for Allegiance to the Crown of *England* is reserv'd in all Public Oaths.

Not but that it still retains most of the essential marks and Insiguia of regal Power, as making Laws for its own Government of Pardoning Criminals, of holding Courts in the Lord's Name, the Patronage of the Bishoprick, the Admiral of those Seas, the Coinage of Money, and many other Inferior Articles of Regality; which as they were derived from the favour of the Crown to the House of *Derby*, so the constant and uninterrupted Loyalty of that noble House may be justly esteem'd to have deserved it, especially since they have managed that great Trust and Power with so much tenderness and care of the People under them, by which they have stood as lasting Examples to all in Power, and transmitted to the remembrance of all Posterity; that by their Care, Vigilance, and Justice, there is one little spot of Earth in the World where Law, Justice and Equity, true Religion and Primitive Integrity, have long done, and still

do flourish, in Contempt of Faction, Sedition, Contention, Want or Division, or whatever else the World call Miseries and Misfortunes.

A Description of the Isle of M A N.

THE *Isle of Man* hath been call'd or known by divers Names amongst Ancient Writers, by *Cesar* it was call'd *Mona*, (and is still so Stil'd in their own Records from all Antiquity.) by *Ptolomy* *Monada*, and by *Pliny* *Monada*, by *Secunga Ninius Eubonia*, by the *Britons* *Menaw*, by the Natives *Manning*, and by the *English* the *Isle of Man*,

The length of the *Isle* from *North* to *South* is more than thirty Miles, and the breadth between eight and ten. It lies between 55 and 56 Degrees of *Northern* Latitude, and 15 Degrees of Longitude, and *Castle Town* seems to be in the same Parrallel with *York*, and a certain Author says, 'tis plac'd in the Navel of the Sea, and in truth it seems to be the Center of the King of *Great Britain's* Dominions, almost equally distant in the *North* from *Galloway* in *Scotland*, in the *West* from *Ulster* in *Ireland*, in the *East* from

30 Miles }
8 to 10 }

Cumberland

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Cumberland, and in the South from *Anglesea*.

The *Isle of Man* lying nearer to the Counties of *Lancaster* and *Cumberland* than to any other of *England*: The Inhabitants very much follow and partake of the Customs and Usage of those Counties, especially *Lancaster*, with whom they have a constant Trade, for their Cattle and other Produce of the *Island*, and in return supply themselves with Salt, and all other necessities wanting there: Besides they have a natural respect for the People of *Lancashire*, whether it arise from their Lord's usual residence in that County or their being mostly supply'd with their Principal Officers from thence as Governors, Bishops, Arch Deacons and many others of less Note, (I know not,) but they have such an esteem for the People of that County that 'tis a common Maxim with them, that a good *Lancashire* Justice of the Peace generally make the best Governor of the *Isle of Man*.

This *Island* was many Ages Govern'd by its own Kings Natives of the Place, who thro' a long Descent and great variety of Changes in the Government, renders it too difficult to Pursue in a lineal and regular manner without many and long Digressions, and as I conceive it, wou'd appear more like an needless Curiosity than of any Service or useful Infor-

mation to the Reader: Therefore I shall neither give him nor my self more trouble than is needful on that Head, to Introduce the Description and History of that *Island* more clear and Intelligible.

Beginning first with King *Olave* the third Son of *Goddard Crownan*, whose Family had long Reign'd in the *Island*, which was Stil'd the Kingdom of the *Isles* as will appear more fully in the Sequel hereof (to wit.) This young Gentleman being greatly Oppress'd and Harraesed by the more Powerful Kings of *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, apply'd himself to *Henry* the I King of *England*, and offer'd him the Kingdom of the *Isles*: He was then a Prince in the Flower of his Youth, Peaceable, Just, and Liberal, but especially to the Church, therefore Pious he assum'd the Government Anno 1102, and by his Princely address and Prudent Negotiations Procur'd the King of *England* for his Patron, and by that King's Intercession the Kings of *Scotland* and *Ireland* for his Confederates, so that having nothing to fear from abroad, he apply'd himself to Public Works of Mercy and Piety at Home.

First 'by reforming his Laws and the manners of his Subjects, and wisely weighing that Religion and good Education greatly soften the Temper

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and Actions of a brutish and vitious People; and for that Purpose in the Year 1134 he gave the Abbey of *Rusben* to *Evan* Abbes of *Furness* to serve as a Nursery to the Church, and from hence it is that the Abbots of *Furness* had the approbation of the Abbot of *Rusben*, and as some believe the right of Electing the Bishop himself, and was a sort of Chapter to his Diocess.

Olave having thus laid the Ground-work of his Establishment, greatly endow'd the whole Church of the *Isles* with large Franchises, Liberty, and Immunities: The Revenue of which was set out after the most Ancient and Apostilick manner (*to wit.*) One third of all the Tythes to the Bishop for his Maintainance, the second to the Abbey for the Education of Youth and relief of the Poor, (for those good Monks were then the Public Almoners and by their own Labours rather encreased than diminished the Public Charity,) the third Portion of the Tythes was given to the Parochial Priests for their Subsistence.

Olave having spent near four Years in all the calm Enjoyments of Peace and Plenty, at last resolves to visit the King of *Norway*, and in the Year 1142 did Homage to *Hengo* King of *Norway* by whom he was honourably receiv'd, and before his departure crown'd King of the *Isles*, and left

his Son *Goddard* to be Educated in the *Norweigian* Court, and then return'd to *Man*.

Where he found the long Peaceable course of his Affairs quite alter'd: For the three Sons of his Brother *Harrold* who had been Educated in *Dublin* raised great Forces and demanded one Moiety of the Kingdom of the *Isles*, *Olave* desir'd Time to consider of it, and on the Day appointed to receive his Answer the Principal Persons on both sides met at *Ramsay*, where both sides being drawn up in Lines opposite to each other, *Reginald* one of the Brothers standing in the middle as talking to some Principal Persons, being call'd by the King turn'd himself of a sudden as if he design'd to Salute him, but at the same Time lifted up his Battle Ax and at one blow Cut of his Head: The Nobility depending upon *Olave*, being all disperd or Slain, *Reginald* divided the Country among his own followers.

Olave left by his Wife *Affrica* Daughter of *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway* one Son who succeeded him.

The Sons of *Harrold* flash'd with this Success had thoughts of Conquering all before them: Immediately therefore they Transported the Forces into *Galloway*, but the People there behav'd with that Bravery and Resolution that they quickly forc'd them

to return with Shame and Confusion into *Man*, where they exercised all the Cruelties upon the Men of *Galloway* that shame disappointment and revenge cou'd Invent, but the Justice of Heaven suffer'd not so many Villanies to go long unpunish'd.

For in the Year 1143 *Goddard* the Son of good King *Olave* return'd from *Norway* to whom the whole *Island* immediately Submitted: Upon which he order'd two of the Sons of *Harrold* to loose their Eyes, and the third who had murdered his Father he caused to be Executed: And having by these Acts of Justice cleared his way to the Crown, by the unanimous and hearty consent of all the People he assum'd the Government.

Goddard was then in the flower of his Youth, Brave, Active, and Generous, with the Mein and Stature of a Heroe, and Polish'd by Education in a Foreign Court; all which joyn'd to the Merit of an excellent Father, attracted the Hearts not only of his own People but of Strangers also, and all the Neighbouring Provinces admired and envied the Happiness of the *Manx* Nation, and every one wish'd for a King like theirs.

But as all humane Affairs are Subject to frequent changes and unforeseen accidents in Life, and that the most Moderate and Prudent Govern-

ment in the World is not secure from Faction and Sedition at Home, as well as Enemies abroad, so it fell out with this good King: For one *Thorfinus* the Son of *Otter* was at that Time the Principal of all the Natives, who having been dispossessed of some Lands he had a Pretence to and denied some favours he expected, grew a Male Content, and setting up for a Patriot gain'd to his Party several Factious Seditious Subjects, and by theirs and such others he cou'd bring into his way of thinking design'd to Work his own Private revenge.

He therefore goes into *Argyle* to *Summerled* who had married a Daughter of good King *Olave's*, and persuaded him to make his Son *Dulgall* King of the *Isles* in right of his Mother; *Summerled* being a Prince of a hot Enterprizing and Ambitious Temper embrac'd the Proposal, and *Thorfinus* by his own Influence and Persuasion brought several of the Western *Islands* under his Obedience, however, the Majority of the People as yet adhered to their lawful King; among these was one *Paul* a Person of great Loyalty, Interest, and Virtue, who gave *Goddard* Notice of all *Thorfinus's* Projects and *Summerled's* Preparations.

j Upon which the King equips eighty Ships, and in the Year 1156 a bloody Battle was fought at Sea, where both sides wearied with the

Slaughter

made, and the Victory still doubtful : The two Generals agreed to divide the Kingdom of the *Isles*, by which all the *Northern* fell to the Son of *Summerled*, but he not contented with a Moiety : He in the Year 1158 came into *Man* with fifty eight Ships and the People either weary of the War or misconduct and unkind usage of their Prince all submitted to him, so that *Goddard* by letting a discontented People slip from him, now found himself no more a King but forsaken and slighted by all, especially by those who had been the Instruments of his Severity and Misconduct, and found no safer way to make their Court to their new Master than by exposing the old, agreeable to that stated Maxim, That he that will do Ill to please his Prince, will certainly do the same against him when it appears his Interest and Advantage in so doing : Whilst these Things were Transacting the dethron'd King *Goddard*, found means to Escape into *Norway* there to reserve himself to his better Fortune. - - - A Lively Instance of Indolence and Neglect, which presently degenerate into Violence and unwarrantable Measures, by which the gaining of a Crown may sometimes forfeit the Virtue which renders a Man worthy of it,

But *Summerled* flush'd with these petty Victories, set no bounds to his Ambition : But in the Year 1164

raised a Fleet of one Hundred and sixty Sail, with a Resolution to Master all *Scotland*, and attempting to Land his Men at *Rheinfern* was Conquer'd by a few, himself and his Son Slain with most of his People : The People were glad to be thus deliver'd by dear bought Experience, found a sensible difference betwixt a Passionate and misguided Prince and a real Tyrant.

And every one began to think of *Goddard* their exil'd King, whose six Years absence and his own Generous Qualities had blotted out the Errors and Mistakes of his Youth and former Governments, so that all the Hearts of the People inclin'd to his Restoration.

At which Time *Reginald* his Bastard Brother had gather'd and Arm'd a multitude of loose Fellows of different Nations, resolving with them to carry the Kingdoms of the *Isles*.

The *Manx* Men stoutly defended their King's Cause : The Battle was fought at *Ramsay* and the People lost the Day by the Treachery of a certain Count, who probably dreaded *Goddard's* revenge upon him, but *Goddard* being truly inform'd of the Islands good Intention towards him, Landed the fourth Day after the Battle with a Powerful Assistance from the King of *Norway* : The People

receiv'd

receiv'd him with Joy, all former Errors were mutually forgot, and *Reginald* was Seiz'd and his Eyes put out, and all those who might render the Succession disputable stript of all Power, and from this Time *Goddard* began to settle his Affairs with Prudence, Gentleness, Moderation, and *Macclotlen* Son of *Maccartack* King of *Ireland* gave him his Daughter *Eingala* to Wife by whom he had a Son named *Olave*.

The Year following the King took a progress thro' the Isles, to settle the confus'd State of Affairs there, during his absence *Emoreal* one of the Blood Royal, attempting some Novelty, he brought a great Multitude to the *Isle of Man*, who at first dispers'd some few that guarded the Coasts, but the same Day the *Manksmen* rallied their whole Force and slew him and all his Followers; and thus the King continued composing and settling the Affairs of his Government, till the Year 1187, in which he died on the ninth of September in a good old Age.

This Prince had try'd both Extreame of Government, first ruin'd by Success, and the ill conduct of his Youth, but being made wiser by Afflictions and Experience, became a fortunate and happy Prince.

This Prince left three Sons, *Reginald*, *Olave*, and *Ivar*, and appointed *Olave*

his Successor, because born in Lawful Wedlock; but *Olave* being then but a Minor, the *Manksmen* sent for the eldest Son *Reginald* out of the Isles, and made him King, Ann. 1188.

Reginald was then of a ripe Age, endowed with great Qualities, as Wit, Courage, and Resolution, mix'd with craft dissimulation and revenge, which added to the natural injustice to his Brother *Olave*; render'd his Reign tho' long unhappy. *Reginald* in the sixth Year of King *John* of *England* had done his Homage for the *Isle of Man* for which the King Granted him a Knights Fee in *Ireland*, and his Protection *pro feod* and *servitio suo* lays the Record.

Reginald being at this Time absent in *Ireland* with all his Forces and all his Principal Officers, by which the People of the *Island* had been great Sufferers. Began to think of their injustice to *Olave* their lawful Prince then in the Vigour of his Age, and Master of all those refin'd Qualities that render Princes agreeable to their People, or Men to one another; Mild, Just, Sedate, Pious and Liberal, to which was added, an admirable Symmetry of Body which rendered him the darling of the Ladies, who by their Interest at Home sometimes make the strongest abroad.

Reginald

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Reginald returning into *Man*, and viewing the desolation of his Country during his absence, and at the same time perceiving the lost affections of his People, resolved to remove his Brother *Olave*, the Idol of their Hearts, out of his way ; but not finding it safe to do it by open violence, he caused him to be seized and sent to *William* King of *Scotland*, where he was kept in Chains seven Years, at the end of which King *William* dying, was succeeded by his Son *Alexander*, who at his Coronation order'd all the Prisoners to be released, among whom was *Olave*, who speedily returned to the *Isle of Man* well attended by the Nobility and good Wishes of the People, and presented himself to his Brother *Reginald*, who receiv'd him with all apparent Affection, and married him to the Lord of *Cantyre's* Daughter, named *Lavon*, and Sister to his own Queen, but gave them nothing but the Islands call'd the *Lewis's*, which necessity compell'd *Olave* to accept of since he cou'd get no better ; but, coming into the *Lewis's*, found them barren and altogether insufficient to support him and his Retinue, therefore urg'd on by despair, necessity, and justice, but more than all by the Viscount *Skey*, resolved to push his good Fortune to the utmost ; and taking Hostages of all the great Men of the Isles, set sail in the Year 1215, with thirty Ships, and landed in the *Isle of Man* ; but the Nobility and People

interposing, the Brothers came to an Agreement, and divided the Kingdom of the *Isles* betwixt them, of which *Reginald*, besides his Moiety had the *Isle of Man* allotted him.

Olave having refresh'd his Men, returned to his part of the Isles : But *Reginald* greatly regretting to be dispossessed of above a hundred Isles that he had been so long Master of, sent to *Allen* Lord of *Galloway* for assistance ; and the Year following sail'd into the out Isles, with a design to dispossess his Brother *Olave* ; but the People absolutely refusing to fight against their natural Prince, oblig'd him to return home without effecting any thing.

Reginald, restless and impatient with this second disappointment, pretends a necessity of a Journey to *England* ; the People cheerfully supply'd him with a hundred Marks towards his Journey, but instead of going to *England*, he carried his Daughter into *Galloway*, & married her to the Son of that Lord. But as nothing discontents a People more than the misapplication of publick Generosity, especially when they see themselves impos'd upon and betray'd to a foreign Power ; consider'd with indignation the ingratitude of *Reginald* and their own injustice to their lawful Prince, they, by universal Suffrage sent for *Olave* and declar'd him King in the Year 1118. *Reginald*,

seeing his error, tho' too late, resolves in good earnest on a Voyage to the Court of King *John*.

'Tis certain, as we have observed, that King *John* in the sixth Year of his Reign, took *Reginald* K. of *Man* into his Protection, and granted him one Knight's Fee in *Ireland*; and also granted him one hundred Quarters of Corn, to be deliver'd at *Drogheda* on the 26th. of *May*, Anno Reg. sui 14. Anno Dom. 1212.

And King *Henry* the III An. Reg. sui 2do. Anno Dom. 1219, granted to *Reginald* King of *Man* Letters of safe conduct to come into *England* and do him homage, &c.

And in the 5th. Year of his Reign 1221, the same King writes to his Justice in *Ireland* the 4th. of *Novem.* to deliver to *Reginald* King of *Man* his Knight's Fee, two Tons of Wine, and one hundred and twenty Quarters of Corn granted him every Year by the Charter of K. *John* his Father.

Now if it be allowable to compare so small a Prince with an *English* Monarch, there never was a nearer resemblance than in the Fortunes of these two; both had obtain'd their Government by Injustice to the lawful Heirs, both lost it by their Ill Treatment of the People, both of Mischievous designing Tempers, and both liv'd to

feel the effects thereof on their own Heads, only in this they differ. *John* had offended the Clergy, and *Reginald* his People; *John* had some Years before made the most Infamous submission to the Pope that ever was heard of in Story. *Reginald* to complete the Similitude must do the like, either because it was the Fashion, or that he cou'd hope for no assistance without it.

The Act of Surrender made by Reginald to the See of Rome.

Reginaldus Rex *Insule* *Man*, constituit se vasallum sedis *Romane*, & ex insula sua facit Feudum oblatum, *Londini* 10. Cal. *Octob.* 1219.

Sanctissimo Patri & Domino Honorio Dei gratia summo Pontifici, *Reginaldus* Rex *Insularum* commendationem cum osculo pedum. Noverit sancta Paternitas vestra, quod Nos, ut participes simus honorum quæ sunt in Ecclesia Rom. juxta admonitionem, & exortationem dilecti patris Domini *P. Norwicen electi*, *Camerarij* & Legati vestri, dedimus & obtulimus nomine Ecclesie *Romanæ*, & vestro, & Catholicorum vestrorum successorum, *Insulam* nostram de *Man*, quæ ad nos jure hereditario pertinet, & de qua nulli tenemur aliquod serviti-

um facere, & deinceps nos, & hæredes nostri in perpetuum tenebimus in feudum dictam Insulam ab Ecclesia Romanæ, & faciemus ei per hoc homagium & fidelitatem, & in recognitionem Domini, nomine census, nos & hæredes nostri in perpetuum annuatim solvemus Ecclesia Rom. duodecim Marcas Sterlingorum in Anglia apud Abbatiam de Furnes Cister-tiensis Ordinis in festo Purificationis B. V. Mariæ. Et si non esset ibi aliquis ex parte vestra vel successorum vestro-rum, deponentur dictæ duodecim Marchæ per nos & hæredes nostros penes Abba-tem & Conventum, Ecclesia Rom. nomi-ne. Hanc donationem, & oblationem dic-tus Dominus Legatus recipit ad volun-tatem & bene placitum vestrum, & post receptionem factam ab eo sic ipse Domi-nus Legatus dictam Insulam dedit mihi, & hæredibus meis in feudum perpetuo possidendam & tenendam nomine Ecclesia Rom: Et me inde per anulum aurum investivit, &c. Actum Lond. in domo militiæ Templi 10 Kal. Octob. An. Dom. Millesimo, ducentesimo, decimo nono. Et ne super his aliquando possit dubitari, has literas fieri fecimus & sigillo nostro muniri.

Codex juris Gentium Diplomaticus per Godefridum Gulielmum Liebnitzium, impressus Hanoveræ 1693 fol. pro-dromus, page, 5.

Reginald, King of the Isle of Man constitutes himself a Vassal of the See

of Rome, and of his Island makes the offer'd Grant at London, 22d. of September, 1219.

TO the most Holy Father and Lord Honorius by the Grace of God Supreme Pontiffe, Reginald King of the Isles kisseth his Feet and send-eth Greeting. Be it known to your Holy Paternity that we, as being par-takers of the Benefits deriv'd from those things that are done in the Ro-man Church according to the Admo-nition and Exhortation of the beloved Father in G O D Peter, Lord Bishop of Norwich, Elect Chamberlain and Apostolick Legate ; have given and offer'd in the Name of the Church of Rome, and your's, and of your Ca-tholick Successors, our Island of Man, which belongs to us by right of In-heritance, and for which we are not bound to do Service to any ; and henceforwards we and our Heirs for ever will hold the said Island as a Grant from the Church of Rome, and will do Homage and Fealty to it ; and as a Recognition of Dominion, in the Name of a Tribute we and our Heirs for ever will pay Annually to the Church of Rome, twelve Marks Sterling in England at the Abbey of Furnes of the Cister-tian Order upon the Feast of the Purification of the B. V. Mary. And if there shou'd not be any Person there on the be-

half

half of you or your Successors, The said twelve Marks shall be deposited by us and our Heirs with the Abbot and Convent in the Name of the Church of *Rome*. This Grant and Oblation the said Lord Legate accepts according to your Will and Pleasure; and after acceptance so made by him, He the said Lord Legate gave to me and my Heirs the said *Island* to be possess'd and held in Fee for ever in the Name of the Church of *Rome*; and thereupon Invested me therewith by a Ring of Gold &c. Done at *London* in the House of the Knights *Templars* the 22. of *September Anno. 1219*: And that no doubt may remain concerning the Premises. We have caused this Instrument to be made and Seal'd with our Seal.

Vid. Code de juris Gentium Diplomaticus per Godefridum Gulielmum Liebnitium, Impressus Hannoveriae 1693 fol. Prodromus, page, 5.

Whilst *Reginald* by this infamous Surrender was endeavouring to recover his lost Estate, his Brother *Olave* for above two Years enjoy'd an undisturbed Possession in the Government of the Isles, 'till at last compell'd by Disorder of Affairs to visit the remote parts of his scatter'd Kingdom, and being well affected by the Nobility and Soldiery, he left the *Isle of Man* exposed to the fury of his Brother *Re-*

ginald, who upon this occasion embraced the opportunity, by returning from *London*; and, by the assistance of *Allen* Lord of *Galloway*, and *Thos.* Earl of *Athol*, landed a great Army in the *Isle of Man*, with which he laid the whole South side waste, murdering all the Men they met, burning even the very Churches, and committing all the Inhumanities a Tyrant heated by resentment and revenge cou'd Invent.

Till at last, glutted with so much Barbarity, or perhaps apprehending his Brother *Olave's* return he drew off his Forces, and *Allen* Lord of *Galloway* left his Bailiffs to collect the Revenue, but *Olave* speedily returning, drove away those Collectors, and used all possible means to recall such as had escap'd the fury of *Reginald*, so that the Country began to be repopled, and the Natives to settle themselves in Peace and Security.

But the ambitious Spirit of *Reginald* rested not here, for the same Year in the midst of Winter and in the dead of the Night *Reginald* accompanied by the Lord of *Galloway* landed a second Time and by his Plausible Insinuations debauch'd the whole Southern division to his Service: Of so mutable a Nature are the Vulgar that those very People the had just before so harass'd by burning their Houses, murder'd their Kin-

dred

dred and Relations, now Publickly take Arms in his defence.

King *Olave* flies for Protection to the Men of the Northern division, who unanimously resolve to defend him and his Cause; whereupon the two Brothers engage in Battle, at the place called the *Tinwald* (the publick Field of Council and of Arms) *Reginald* lost the Day, and was slain in the heat of the Action; and thus fell that restless and ambitious Soul, who for above thirty Years had disquieted himself and his People: His Body was carried by the Monks of *Rusben* to the Abby of *Furness*, and buried in a Place formerly chosen by himself.

Olave now hoping to enjoy all the fruits of his labours, and the Rights justly due to him, resolves on a Voyage to *Norway*, Anno 1220; where during the contest betwixt the two Brothers, the accustomed respect had not been paid, which occasion'd the K. of *Norway* to appoint a Nobleman, one *Heusback*, to be King of the Isles, and gave him his own Name *Haco*, who on his Arrival there was slain in storming a certain Castle in the Isle of *Bute*, and never reached the Isle of *Man*.

Upon this *Olave* returning into the Isle of *Man*, brought with him *Goddard* the Son of his late Brother *Reginald*; and by the consent of the People, the Isles were divided betwixt them, (as a

means to preserve a future Tranquility in both); *Olave* had *Man* allotted to him, and *Goddard* going to his share was slain in the *Lewis's*, by which the whole Kingdom of the Isles devolved upon *Olave*, who for the better Security thereof resolved to apply to the Court of *England*; and in the Year 1236 obtain'd from King *Henry III.* Letters of safe Conduct for *Olave* King of *Man* to come to him, to treat with him on business of Moment; and being come to King *Henry*, he the same Year gave him his Commission, with forty Marks, one hundred Quarters of Corn, and five Tons of Wine, for his Homage and defence of the Sea Coasts, as long as he shall faithfully perform that Service, which he enjoy'd to the Year 1237 the time of his Death, which happen'd on the 18th, of *June* that Year in *Peel-Castle*, in a good old Age, greatly lamented by his People, as a Prince worthy of better Times, a better Kingdom, and better Subjects. He lies interr'd in the Abby of *Rusben*, & was succeeded by his Son *Harold*.

Harold was then about fourteen years of Age, a Youth of great hopes, and rare Endowments both of Body and Mind, but before he was well settled in his new Government (led either by the necessity of his Affairs or a youthful Curiosity) resolv'd on a Progress thro' his whole Kingdom, which consisted of near three hundred Islands, but dispers'd, and many degrees remote; and

for the security and good of the Island he appointed one *Logland* his Cousin to be his Lieutenant, who probably did not execute that Trust with the Care and Fidelity expected from him, of which the King being inform'd, sent the Autumn following three Sons of *Noil*, viz. *Dufgall*, *Thorgall*, and *Malemore*, with his trusty Friend one *Joseph*, to examine and consult about his Affairs in the Island, and report the Conduct of *Logland* to him.

Upon this a general Meeting was appointed the 25th. Day following, at the *Tinwald*, their usual place of Assembling for publick Affairs; but one side accusing and the other defending, instead of Council and composing the differences then subsisting, they fell to Arms, the shortest way of ending Controversies in those Days; *Dufgall*, *Malemore* and *Joseph* fell in the Quarrel, upon information whereof the King greatly incensed return'd into *Man* the Spring following, and *Logland* justly apprehending his displeasure, attempted to fly into *Wales* with *Goddard* a younger Son of *Olave*, but suffer'd Shipwreck in his passage, with the young Prince and all his Retinue.

The Power of the Kings of *Norway* to this Time had been the Terror of the Northern parts of *Europe*; but *Harold* had not paid that Personal attendance at that Court as was expected,

therefore that King in the Year 1238 sent *Jospatrick* and *Giles Christ* the Son of *McKerthack* to seize the Revenue of the Island to his own use; but *Harold* the Year following took a Voyage into *Norway*, where he conducted himself with that prudence and discretion, that after two Years stay, he was restored to all the Isles enjoy'd by his Ancestors, to him and his Heirs, and Successors, under the broad Seal of *Norway*.

Harold now secure of the Inheritance of his Predecessors, in the Year 1242 returned into *Man*, where he was received with the universal Applause & good Wishes of the People, which he endeavour'd to improve by all those publick diversions which render youthful Princes agreeable to their Subjects: But considering nothing secures a lasting happiness like Peace abroad, he enter'd into a strict Alliance with the Neighbouring Princes of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and to secure himself of the good affection of the Monarchy of *England*, he procured Letters Patent from *Henry* the III, dated the 31st. of his Reign, by which he was permitted to come into *England*, where on his Arrival he was welcom'd with all the publick Compliments due to his Character.

The King honour'd him with the Order of Knighthood (which in those

Days

Days was never conferr'd but upon Persons of high Birth and Merit,) and in all Places was entertain'd with a Generosity natural to the *English* Nation; and at last was nobly Presented by the King. In the same Year he return'd to his own Country, where as if good Fortune was at once shew'ring down all the Blessings of this Life upon his Head.

He receiv'd an Invitation into *Norway* whither he went, attended by *Lawrence* late *Arch Deacon*, now Bishop Elect of *Man*, with a numerous Train of Nobility and Ladies, and there was married to the King's Daughter; and after a long and Noble Entertainment with all the Festivity usual on such Occasions; he returned to *Man*, but was unhappily driven upon the Coast of *Radland* in *Wales*, where he suffer'd Shipwreck and Perish'd with his Beautiful young Queen, his Bishop, and almost all his Nobility, and the Ladies her Companions, a sad Conviction; That the highest Felicities this World affords are too often but a more solemn Introduction to our Ruin, which was unhappily verified as in himself, so in his Brother and Successor.

Reginald his Brother assum'd the Government *Anno* 1249 on the sixth of *May*, and the thirtieth of the same Month was Slain in the Meadows near the Church of the Holy Trinity,

commonly call'd *Kirk Christ Rusten*, with all his Party, by a Knight call'd *Ivar*; whether the cause of their Quarrel was Love or Revenge is not mention'd, or whether he had assum'd the Government without the consent of the People we are not Inform'd of by Record, further than that *Reginald* left one Daughter very young named *Mary*, who in the Year 1292 claimed the Kingdom of the *Isles* and did homage to our King *Edward* the I in *Perth*, or *St. John's Town*, tho' we do not find in the whole *Norwegian Line* any Pretence to a Female succession, yet this gave Ground for a Plea near four Hundred Years after, in which Sentence was Pronounced in favour of the Heirs general of *Ferdinand* Earl of *Derby*, against his Brother Earl *William*, in the following Case, wherein Question was moved concerning the Title to the *Isle of Man*, which by Queen *Elizabeth* was referr'd to the Lord-Keeper *Egerton*, and divers Lords of the Council, and to three of the Judges of *England*, who in *Trinity Term* 40th. of *Elizabeth*, 1598, upon hearing of Council on both sides, and mature deliberation thereon, resolved on five Points, viz.

First, That the *Isle of Man* was an ancient Kingdom of itself and no part of the Kingdom of *England*. *Secondly*, They affirm'd a Case reported by *Kelwin*, the 14. of *Henry VIII*, to be Law, to wit, *Michl.* 14. *Hen. VIII*, an

Office was found that *Thomas Earl of Derby* at his Death was Seiz'd of the *Isle of Man* in Fee; whereupon the Countess his Wife by her Council mov'd to have her Dowery in the Chancery, but it was resolv'd by *Brudnel, Brook, and Fitzherbert*, Justices, and all the King's Council, that the Office was meerly void, because the *Isle of Man* was no part of *England*, nor was govern'd by the Laws of this Land, but was like to *Tourney in Normandy*, or *Gascoine in France*, when they were in the King of *England's* Hands, which were meerly out of the power of the Chancery, which was the place to endow the Widdows of the King's Subjects, &c.

Thirdly, It was resolv'd by them that the Statute of *William the II. de jovis conditionalibus*, nor the 27 of *Hen. the VIII* of Uses; nor the Statutes of the 32 and 34 of *Hen. the VIII*, of *William*, nor any other general Act of Parliament did extend to the *Isle of Man*, for the Causes aforesaid; but by special Name an Act of Parliament may extend to it.

Fourthly, It was resolv'd, that seeing no Office could be found to entitle the King to the forfeiture of Treason, that the King might grant by Commission under the great Seal to seize the same into the King's hands, &c. which being done and return'd of Record is sufficient, to bring it into the King's sei-

zure and Possession, and into Charge, &c.

Fifthly, That the King might grant the Same under the great Seal because he cannot grant it in any other manner, and herewith agreeth divers grants under the great Seal of this *Isle*.

Sixthly, It was resolv'd that a Fee Simple in this *Isle* passing by the Letters Patents to Sir *John Stanley* and his Heirs, is descendible to his Heirs according to the course of the Common Law, for the grant it self by Letters Patents is warranted by the Common Law in this Case, and therefore if there be no other Impediment the *Isle* in this Case shall descend to the Heirs General and not to the Heirs Male, upon which this Affair was afterwards settl'd by Act of Parliament as aforesaid.

During the Race of *Goddard Crowman* three Qualifications seem'd requisite for the descent of the Government to wit. A Male Succession, the consent of the People, and the approbation of the King of *Norway*, (who was then acknowledg'd for the Sovereign,) and where any of these were wanting, it generally prov'd fatal to the Prince and People.

* *Olave* had left a third Son named

Magnus

Magnus, who probably was not in the Island at his Brother's Death, so that *Harold* the Son of *Goddard Don*, Grandson of *Reginald* for a time usurped the Name of King, and dispossest all the Nobility depending on the Successors of *Olave* of their Employments, and Commands; but the King of *Norway* sent for him, and made him Prisoner for his unjust intrusion; and in the Year 1252 sent *Magnus* the lawful Heir to the *Isle of Man*, who was chosen King by the universal consent of the People; but finding it unsafe to trust to that Title only, he the next Year went into *Norway*, where after two Years attendance he was declared King of the *Isles*, and the Title confirm'd to him, his Heirs, and Successors, Anno 1254.

These little Princes had a nice Game to play, as they lay surrounded with so many potent States; the Kings of *Norway* began to decline, and the *Scottish* Kings (from whom these Islands had been taken) to recover strength; so that during the last vacancy they designed to have recover'd them, had not their King dy'd in the midst of the Preparation. The Monarchy of *England* was now almost their only refuge, so in the Year 1256 *Magnus* resolved on a Voyage to that Court, where he was honourably received by King *Henry* the III, as his Brother *Harold* had been some Years before, and was Knighted by that King, as the greatest Compli-

ment could be paid to Strangers by our Monarchs in those Days of Chivalry.

In the Year 1263 *Aquinus* King of *Norway* resolved to revenge the affront the *Scottish* Nation had designed against him, and accordingly made a descent upon that Kingdom, but was so warmly received by their new King *Alexander*, (a generous and active Prince;) that he was forced to take shelter in the *Orcades*, where he died, at *Kirkwall*.

This was the last feeble effort of that Nation, which had spread it's Arms over all *Europe* for five hundred Years past; it had given Kings to *England* and *Sicily*, Dukes to *Normandy*, and held the Sovereignty of those *Isles* for near two hundred Years past, but by continual throwing off such vast numbers of the Natives, had so weaken'd itself, that some time after it became subject to the more potent and growing Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Thus Nations have their Periods as well as Persons and Families, and the most enterprising generally destroy themselves soonest, by their own ambition: The little Kingdom of *Man*, depriv'd of the protection of *Norway*, could not support itself much longer, for *Magnus* dying Anno 1265, in his Castle of *Rushen*, was buried in the Abby Church of *St. Mary*, which he

finished and caused to be Dedicated, and left no Child behind him.

He was the ninth and last of the Race of *Goddard Crowman*, who for two Hundred Years had enjoy'd the Name of King, tho' in effect little better than Lieutenants to the Crown of *Norway*, and their Inheritance be-

came an insensible Addition to the Kingdom of *Scotland* which rather took away an Evil than conferr'd a good, for tho' the Addition of a Neighbouring Country may encrease a Territory, yet different Laws, Interest, and Religion rarely cement themselves into a well compacted or united State.

T H E
C O N T I N U A T I O N,
F R O M T H E
S C O T C H C O N Q U E S T
To the Settlement under the
House of Stanley.

ALEXANDER King of *Scotland* inform'd of the Death of *Magnus*, began to Seize of the out *Isles* as lay most convenient for him while the Affairs of the little Kingdom of *Man* were wholly distracted; but *Magnus* King of *Norway* Son of *Aquinus*, thinking to apply some Remedy to them sent his Chancellor in-

to *Scotland* with offers to Surrender the *Isle of Man* and *Bute*, on Condition he shou'd Peaceably enjoy the Remainder.

But *Alexander* bravely rejected the offer, with a Protestation he wou'd win or lose them all; and in pursuance thereof began to reduce them fin-

gly

gly with Success, but during his Engagement therein, a new Commotion arose in the *Isle of Man* which gave him some concern and uneasiness, as intending to Unite the whole Kingdom of the *Isles* to that of *Scotland*, and apprehending little opposition from that of *Man*.

But the *Manx* History informs us, that the Widow of the late King *Magnus* 'a Woman of a haughty and Intreagueing Spirit, who by the Death of *Reginald* had clear'd her own way to the Kingdom, and secretly in Love with a certain Knight who had Slain *Reginald* her late Husband's Brother nam'd *Ivar* ; now thought him the fittest Person to supply the vacancy there being no lawful Successor, except the Daughter of *Reginald*, and she but a Child : The danger from *Scotland* seem'd pressing, but what will not Love and the Temptations of a Crown persuade Men to.

Ivar then in the vigour of his Age, Gay, Generous, and Popular ; the boldest, the bravest, and the best of all the Natives ; one that had Virtues enough to Save, and Vices enough to ruin a Nation : Readily embrac'd the offer of his kind Friend the Widow his Mistress, who had entirely forgot all Affection as well as Duty and Allegiance to her late Husband's Niece and legal Successor the Princess *Mary*, her Pride Ambition

and Aspireing lew'd Temper cou'd think of nothing less than a Crown.

But the Child *Mary* was so happy as to be left under the Care and Guard of just, sincere, and affectionate Friends, who whilst the Widow and her Bully *Ivar* were making their way to the Government, took Care to have *Mary* secretly convey'd into *England* with all the Public Deeds and Charters, equally fearing the danger she was in at home as well as from abroad, but being got into safety we will leave her for a while to attend and wait her good Fortune.

In the Interim *Ivar* vigorously prepares for the defence of his new Kingdom, and at least resolves to deserve if not enjoy the Crown, but the *Isle of Man* cou'd do little singly with the more Potent Kingdom of *Scotland*, for *Alexander* having now reduc'd all the out *Isles*, sends a numerous Army under *Alexander Peasely* and *John Commin*, who landed at *Rannesway*, now *Derby Haven* in the Year 1270. *Ivar* tho' much inferior in Number, (as being depriv'd of all assistance from abroad,) receiv'd them with a Resolution natural to the *Manx* Nation, and fought them Stoutly, and as bravely fell with the expiring Liberty of his Country, and with him five Hundred and thirty seven of the Flower of the People.

Thus

Thus the Kingdom of the *Isles* was wholly reduc'd, in which the King of *Scotland* had spent four Years, to wit. from 1266 to 1270. The King of *Norway* now seeing the Kingdom of the *Isles* lost, sent his Chancellor a second Time either to redeem it or compound for a Tribute, the first was absolutely rejected, but to End farther disputes a Peace was concluded under several Articles; of which the Payment of four Thousand Marks ready Money and one Hundred Pounds by way of Tribute were the Principal, and no Notice taken of *Mary* the Child nor her right tho' last of the Family of *Goddard Crowman*, which had held the Government two Hundred Years, and were now succeeded by *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, who enjoy'd it by a mixt Title of Arms and Purchase, and Govern'd by his *Thanes* or Lieutenants; the first of whom was *Goddard McManus*, too honest a Man to make a good Governor in his Prince's Sense, who for refusing to be concern'd in the Murder of three Brethern descended from the former Race was remov'd after he had held this Station four Years.

To him succeeded *Allen*, a Man that understood his King's Pleasure better than how to govern his People well. Imperious, Cruel, Hard-Hearted, Inexorable, too much of the Bully for the Governor, and too little for the Soldier; the People who

till this Time had follow'd their Hereditary Kings with a cheerful and active Obedience by which they were enabled not only to secure themselves but often to make Conquests abroad; but instead of the Generous firmness of their Ancestors, were now degenerated into a Sullen and supine negligence, and their only Study was how they might Legally disobey; this increased the *Thanes* severity, for the more a People suffer, the more Men of brutish and cruel Souls insult.

'Till at last grown desperate by their Miseries, the Natives universally rose against the *Scots* Nation, with a resolution either to extirpate them, or fall to a Man themselves; but by the interposition of their good Bishop, they agreed to end the dispute by a Combat of thirty on a side; the *Thane*, who had been the occasion of the Quarrel, as he stood Spectator of the Fight, was press'd to Death by the Multitude.

The *Manksmen* lost the Day, and all their thirty Combatants fell; the *Scots* lost twenty-five. This last Struggle of the *Manks* Nation made the *Scottish* King sensible of his false Policy.

He therefore sent over *Maurice Okerfair*, a wise and worthy Magistrate, one whose Prudence made him revered in Peace, as his honour did in Arms, which render'd him terrible in

War, dreadful to the Stubborn, tender to the Poor, and merciful to the Afflicted : In whom the exactness of the Soldier gave an Air and Vigour to the Laws, and the fineness of the Gentleman softened their Rigour in Execution by an excellent mixture of Moderation and Severity ; he made it his business to allay the Animosities of the two Factions, and so far succeeded that he caused thirty Cross Marriages to be Celebrated in one Day : He held the Government three Years, and died in 1282 equally lamented by both Nations, and was succeeded by one *Brenus* who pursued the gentle and moderate Principles of his Predecessor : He taught the People the Art of Fishing, but was himself unhappily Slain in some reincounter with the *Highlanders* in the Year 1287, and was succeeded by *Donald*, a Person of great Birth and Reputation, but how long he had the Government is uncertain, for in the Year 1289 King *Edward* the I, gave the *Isle of Man* &c. to *Walter de Huntercomb* ; for upon the surrender of the *Island* by *Richard de Burgo* who probably had been entrusted with it by one of the Competitors of the Crown of *Scotland*, King *Edward* in the eighteenth Year of his Reign committed the Custody of this *Island* to the aforesaid *Walter de Huntercomb* a very brave and honest Man, who the Year following by his Master's Order surrender'd it to *John Baliol* King of *Scotland* with

a Salvo notwithstanding to King *Edward's* Right and that of all other Pretenders.

Whether he was ever Possess'd of it doth not appear, for the *Scottish* Nation was at that Time greatly embroil'd by the Factions of *Bruce* and *Baliol* Competitors for the Crown, and King *Edward* chosen as Arbitrator of their differences, and being at *Perth* or *St. John's Town*, *Mary* the last of the old Family and Wife of *John de Waldeboef*, made her claim and offer'd to do her homage for the *Isle of Man*, but was answer'd she must claim it of the King of *Scotland* who then held it.

It also appears by Petition to King *Edward* the I in *Parliament* in the 33. Year of his Reign : That while this *Isle* was in the Hands of *John Baliol* King of *Scots*, *Mary* the Wife of *John de Waldeboef* presenting her right to the *Isle of Man* was answer'd, She must Prosecute it before the King of *Scotland* who then held it as above, but she dying in the Prosecution the right descended to *William* her Son and Heir, and from him to *John* his Son, and from him to *Mary* his Daughter who surviv'd her Brother and then claim'd the *Isle of Man* as true and lawful Heir and was answer'd. Let it be heard in the King's Bench and Justice done.

In the thirtyfifth of the aforefaid Prince's Reign, there is a memorable Record extant in Mr. *Prinn* of our King's right and seizure of the *Isle of Man* for his own use upon the dispossessing of *Henry Bello Monte*, the custody whereof was granted to *Gilbert de Makaskall* during Pleasure, who having expended One Thousand Two Hundred and fifteen Pounds three Shillings and Four-pence in defence of it against the *Scotts*, and likewise laid out Three Hundred and Eighty Pounds seventeen Shillings and Six-pence in Victuals, which he deliver'd to the Governor of the Castle of *Carlisle* to Victual it against the *Scotts*, both the Sums were allow'd him upon his Petition, and order'd to be paid.

King *Edward* the I, soon after dying, was succeeded by his Son the second of that Name : This fickle Prince made no less than three Grants in one Year, to so many of his favourites to wit. *Percy de Gaveston*, *Gilbert de Mc Gascall*, and *Henricus de Bello Monte*, the Grant to the last is to be seen at large in Mr. *Challoner* : These uncommon Proceedings put the *Island* in great disorder and confusion, which gave King *Robert Bruce* an opportunity of ending all the Controversies by asserting the right of the Crown of *Scotland*, who in the Year 1313 sat down before the Castle of *Rushen* which for six Months was obstinately defended by one *Dingay Dowill*,

tho' in whose Name we do not find ; but not long after it was granted to *Robert Randolph* Earl of *Murray*, during whose Government in the Year 1316 *Richard L'emandeville* with a numerous Train of *Irish* landed at *Ranefway* (now *Derby Haven*,) demanding Victuals and Money, which being denied them they divided themselves into two Troops, and under the Hill *Warefield* now *Barrowel*, found the Natives drawn up, but their Spirits so dejected by their loss of Liberty, Invasions, Depredations, and frequent change of Master's, that they made little or no resistance.

The Conquerors grievously spoil'd the whole *Island* and Abby of *Rushen*, and after a Month's stay returned into *Ireland* : After this the *Scotch* Writers tells us of a grant to the Duke of *Albany* the Year uncertain ; and lastly to *Martholine* the King's Almoner, who was sent over to take care of Religion and the Reformation of Manners then wholly degenerate there.

He wrote against *Witchcraft* (a Practice to frequent in that Place in those Days,) and for the better Circulation of business he is said to have Minted a certain Copper Coin with the King's Effigies on the one side, and a Cross on the other side with this Inscription, *Crux est Christianorum Gloria*, to say truth, we have so little certainty

of those Times that we rather expose their Ignorance than Inform our selves, only this is certain on all Hands, that in the Year 1340 and in the seventh of *Edward* the II, this *Island* was retaken by the *Scots*, and *John de Ergadia* at that Time a Potent and eminent Man in this *Isle* and his Family were driven from thence, after great losses sustain'd, into *Ireland*, Whereupon the King upon his application writ to his Justice Chancellor and Treasurer of *Ireland*, to allow him a competent Maintenance for his braver Endeavours to serve him, who after having refresh'd himself and collected his Friends together with what Forces he cou'd possibly raise return'd to the *Island*, expell'd the *Scots*, and restor'd the King's Authority, upon which the King again writ to his Officers in *Ireland* to allow him a competent Maintenance for himself, his Family, and Soldiers; Teste the King, *Anno octavo Regni sui*; Brave Actions merit agreeable Rewards Instant'd in the Loyalty, Duty, and Integrity of the above Gentleman, and the Justice and Generosity of the Prince in return thereof.

We come next to *Mary* the last of the Family of *Goddard Crowman*, whom we left attending her Fortune at *London*, where she married to *John de Waldeboef* a Gentleman of eminent Note and Figure, by whom she left a Son nam'd *William* who enter'd his

claim in *Parliament* in the thirty third Year of *Edward* the I, but died before any thing was determin'd therein; and left a Daughter *Mary*, this Lady coming to *England* with her Grandmothers Deeds and Charters cast herself at the Feet of King *Edward* the III, Imploring his Majesty's assistance: That generous Prince not only gave her his Protection but married her to Sir *William Montacute*, whom Mr, *Speed* Stiles the chief Star in the Firmament of *England*; for he was Magnanimous, Affable, Active, and Generous even to a Fault, his Merits had acquir'd him the esteem of the greatest of our *English* Monarchs.

The King gave him both Soldiers & Shipping to prosecute his Lady's right, which he did so successively that in a short time he reduc'd the *Island* from the *Scottish* Government; and the *Manks* History says that excellent Prince caus'd him to be crown'd and stil'd King of *Man*, *Anno* 1344, according to *Daniel* and *Stow*.

But as the gaining a Man's Right often costs him more than 'tis worth, he had contracted so great a Debt that he was obliged to mortgage the *Island* to *Anthony Beck* Bishop of *Durham*, for seven Years. This Bishop was stil'd Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, a proud, busy, crafty, covetous Prelate, of little good Nature, but abundance of Grace; and as Usurpers generally gripe hard when

they

they have got possession, so he obtain'd a second Grant thereof from *Richard* the II. for his Life, after whose decease the Island devolv'd upon *Wm. Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, the Descendant of the above *William*, who in the Year 1393 sold it to Sir *William Scroop* Chamberlain to the King, as appears by Record, viz. *Wilhelmus le Scroop emit de Domino. Willielmo Montauto insulam euboniae est Mannia, est nempe jus ipsius insulae ut quisquis illius sit Dominus Rex vocetur in etiam fas, est Corona aurea Coronari,*

This Sir *William Scroop* afterwards Earl of *Wiltshire*, is said to have had all the Vices of a great Statesman, Subtle, Fawning, False, Designing, Timorous and Unjust, Covetous and Ambitious; and to support his own Authority misled a weak Prince into a separate Interest from his People, which in the end prov'd the ruin of them both; for the Nobility not able to bear his Insolence and Ill Usage rose against the King tho' unsuccessfully, among whom the great Earl of *Warwick*, a true Maintainer of the *English* Liberty was banish'd to the *Isle of Man*, but soon after recall'd.

For the Duke of *Lancaster*, (afterwards King *Henry* the IV,) landing in *England* was universally receiv'd by the Nobility and People, and Sir *William Scroop* Earl of *Wiltshire* had his Head struck off without any for-

mal Process, for misgoverning the King and Kingdom; and the *Isle of Man* was granted by King *Henry* the IV to *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, upon Condition he shou'd carry the *Lancaster* Sword, (with which the King was Girt when he entered *England*,) on his left Shoulder at his own Coronation and his Successors the King's of *England* for ever.

This Earl was a hot Enterprizing haughty and ambitious Man, a Zealous Assertor of the Power of the Nobility for which he fell under an Attainder, but was not long after restor'd to all his Lands and Honours, the *Isle of Man* only excepted, which he was depriv'd of by Act of Parliament, and the *Isle of Man* at first was order'd to be Seiz'd by Sir *John Stanley* and Sir *William Stanley* for the King's use only.

But in the sixth of *Henry* the IV. the King made a grant thereof to Sir *John Stanley* for Life in the Month of *October*, and on the sixth of the ensuing *April* Sir *John Stanley* delivered up the said grant to be cancell'd in Chancery; and the King in Consideration of the said Surrender and other valuable Causes and Concessions by Sir *John Stanley* as before, regranted the said Island to him his Heirs and Successors, with the Castle and Peel of *Man*, and all

Royalties

Royalties, Regalities, and Franchises, &c. with the Patronage of the Bishoprick, in as full and ample a manner as

it had been granted to any former Ld. to be held of the Crown of *England*, per homagium legium, paying unto the



King a Cast of Falcons at their Coronation, after such Homage made; in lieu of all Demands, Customs, &c. whatsoever. *Anno 1406.*

And thus I have, (as promis'd) with the utmost Care and Circumspection, given my Reader the Ancient Government of the little Kingdom of *Man* by it's own Kings, with the many Invasions, Insurrections, and great variety of Changes occurring therein for near seven hundred Years, of which time the honourable and noble House of *Stanley* have been Lords thereof 335 Years, under whose mild, prudent, and auspicious Administration it may justly be affirm'd, that the Subjects here enjoy'd more liberty, more tranquility, and more and better secur'd Property than ever their Predecessors did in all Time before.

And as the Inheritance and Government thereof, (with all it's Regalities) is now descended to his Grace the present Duke of *Atbol*, who is the fourteenth Representative of the Ancient and Honourable House of *Stanley*, there is no room to doubt but that the People will continue entirely happy under the same gracious and indulgent Rights, their Liberties and administering Properties well secur'd, their Laws duly and tenderly executed, their Trade and Manufacturies promoted and encouraged, their Tranquility lasting, and their Posterity grow Rich under a Government as durable as an *English* Act of Parliament can claim the force of a Law; which all good Men I flatter myself will think with me, may continue till Time itself shall be no more.

The most general division of this Isle is into North and South, each of which has it's Castle, Deemster or Judge, and Vicar-General, and both are subdivided into seventeen Parts or Parishes, distinguished by the Name of *Kirks*; and the Saints to whom they were in Old Time dedicated, *viz.*

Kirk-Christ, of Rusben.

Kirk-Harbery, dedicated to St. Columbus.

Kirk-Melue, dedicated to St. Lopus.

Kirk-Santon.

Kirk-Bradon, which signifies a Salmon in the Manks Language.

Kirk-Marcom.

Kirk-Concan, dedicated to St. Conca Mother to St. Patrick.

Kirk-Cannon.

Kirk-Maughald.

Kirk-Christ of Ayre.

Kirk-Bride or Bridget, a Parsonage.

Kirk-Andrew, the Archdeaconry.

Jorby, or St. Patrick of Jorby.

Ballough, a Parsonage.

Kirk-Michael.

Kirk-German,

Kirk-Patrick of Peel.

Their Parishes are again divided into Sheadings, as the People call them, *viz.* the Sheading of *Kirk-Christ Rusben*, the middle Sheading, the Sheadings of *Garf* and *Glanfaba*, *Michael* Sheading, and *Ayre* Sheading, each of which has its Coroner, as the Parishes

have every one a Captain and Minister, and every Fort its Constable, having three Parishes in every Sheading, but that of *Glanfaba*, which has but two Parishes in it. The *Island* was formerly more Populous than now it is. At present there are but four principal Towns, *viz.*

I. *Rusben*, the chief Town, situate on the N. Side of the *Isle*, and from a Castle and Garrison in it, commonly call'd by the *English*, *Castletown*. It is the usual Residence of the Governor, and hath a Market and Fort, but is under no special Officers, as a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. as Corporations are, but Offenders are apprehended and brought to Justice by the Officers of the Fort or Constable, as in all other Towns and Parishes. The Castle is a noble Piece of Antiquity, said to be built by *Gutred*, the second of their *Orrys's*, Grandson of the King of *Denmark*. At the Foot of the Castle is a Creek, where Ships sometime venture in, not without Danger; but a Mile distant is a good Harbour, called *Derby-Haven*, secured by a Fort, built by the late Earl of *Derby*. Pope Gregory the IV. or rather *St. Patrick*, who came into the *Isle*, erected an Episcopal See here by the Name *Episcopal Sedorensis*, and his Jurisdiction was extended to all the *Hebrides*; but now it is limited to this *Island*. The Bishop was formerly reckon'd a Baron,

but

but never sat in the House of Peers, because he holds of a Subject, the E. of *Derby*, and not of the King, yet hath the highest Seat in the lower House of Convocation.

II. *Douglas*, situate on the East Side of the *Isle*, the most populous Town, and the most spacious and best *Haven* in the *Isle*, the Mouth of which is secured so well by a Fort, that there is not any attempting either the Town or Harbour from the Seaward. In Times of Peace it is much frequented by *French* and other Foreigners, who came thither with Bay-Salt, Wine and Brandy, and buy up coarse Wool, Leather, and salt Beef, to carry home; by which means this Town is become the richest in the *Isle*, and has a good Market.

III. *Ramsey*, hath also a good Haven, defended by a Block-house, built by the late Earl; and,

IV. *Peel* or *Pile*, anciently call'd *Holm-town*, hath a Fort, erected in a small *Isle*, and defended with a strong Garrison, which secures the Harbour. The Castle has a Platform round it, well secured with Cannon. In it stands the ancient Cathedral, dedicated to *St. German*, the first Bishop, and repair'd by the Earls of *Derby*, as also a ruin'd Church dedicated to *St. Patrick*, their Apostle.

Within this Circuit is the Lord's House, some ruinous Lodgings of the Bishops, and other noble Remains of Antiquity.

There are some other Towns of lesser Note, but are remarkable for some Particulars, as,

Balacuri, on the South Side of the *Isle*, where the Bishop generally resides, and.

Laxy, which has the largest Haven of any Town in the *Isle*.

This *Isle* is compassed with huge Rocks round about.

The Air is sharp and cold in Winter, and on the South West side it lies open to the chops of the Channel, and so is liable to a salt Vapour, which sometimes has bad effects, but generally is very wholesome to live in, having no Damps or venomous Vapours arising out of the Earth. They have some Frost, but short and seldom.

The Soil in the North Parts is very healthy, sandy, and gravelly, and the North-East has a large Tract of Meadow call'd *Curragh*, which was formerly under Water, but is now drained and well improv'd; but in the South there are good Meadows and Pastures.

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All Parts of the Isle produce store of Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Oats, of late, since they have learn'd the Art of liming their Lands, and manuring them with Sea-Weeds, and some Places have Plenty of Honey, Flax and Hemp, and export yearly some Fish-Oil.

Towards the Middle it is Mountainous, and the highest Hill call'd *Scafell*, yields a Prospect into *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, in a clear Day.

They have Cattle of all Sorts, but their Meat and Horses are small and Poor, yet will endure a great deal of Labour.

Their Sheep thrive well, are fat, and well tasted, and there Wool is very good, especially that which they call *Laughton* Wool, which when carefully dress'd, makes a Cloth near an Hair-Colour, which is one of the greatest natural Rarities of the Country.

They have Plenty of Goats and Hogs of the ordinary Size, besides a small kind which live wild in the Mountains, call'd *Purs*, which are admirable Meat, and some Red Deer in the Mountains; but they belong to the Lord of the Isle, the Earl of *Derby*, who has lately stocked the *Calf*, a pleasant Isle adjoining, with

fallow Deer; and made it a beautiful Park.

Their Hares are fatter here than in any other Country, and they want not Otters, Badgers, and Foxes.

Fowl also of several kinds are found here, as Hawks, which in King *Henry* the IV's Time were in such Esteem, that Sir *John Stanley*, the first King of *M A N*, in his Patent was obliged, in lieu of all other Services, to present that King and his Successors, upon the Day of their Coronation with a Cast of Hawks, Geese, Hens, Ducks, Falcons, and wild Fowl in Plenty.

On the South Side of the Isle is another Island, called, *The Calf of Man*, which is stored with a sort of Sea-Fowl called *Puffins*, whose Flesh is unpleasant; but being pickled, may vie with Anchovies or *Cavear*. They breed in Holes like Rabbits, and are never to be seen but in the Months of *June* and *July*, which are their Times of sitting.

There is also another kind called *Barnicles*, which are a kind of Ducks and Drakes, said to be bred out of rotten Wood, but found upon Search to be produced of Eggs as other Fowl.

Partridges

Partridges and Farkers will not live here, nor any venomous Creatures propagate their Kinds.

Here are many small Rills of fresh Water, and Springs of a pure pleasant Taste.

Here is also a Pool in the Mountainous Parts near *Kirk-Christ*, *Rushen*, of so vitriolick a Quality, that no Ducks or Geese can live near it, which probably proceeds from the frequent Spewings of Copper that are discovered on all Sides of those Mountains.

They have Sea-Fish in abundance, as Salmon, Ling, Cod, Haddock, Mackarel, Ray, Thornback, Plaife, but especially Herrings, Crabs, Lobsters, and Cockles, but few or no Oysters; but what they have are very large.

They have no Wood in the Isle nor is there a Tree to be seen, tho' in former Times there was great Plenty, as appears from *Goddard Crowman's* hiding 300 Men in a Wood, and from the Church called *Kirk-Arbory*, which seems to be so called from *Arbor*, a Tree, as also from the Timber found in their Bogs, and especially in the Meadows called *Curragh*; nor have they as yet discovered any Sea Coal for Firing in their Soil, only they have plenty Imported, and the

poorer Sort makes use of Gorze, Heath, Ling and Broom, and a coarse sort of Turf, or Peet in digging, which they often find Oaks lying under Ground.

They have some good Stone Quarries, especially Lime-stone, on the Sea shore, and the Rocks call'd *Minehaugh* give very probable signs of other Minerals. They have also lately found Iron, Lead, and Copper, and there is great probability of finding Coals.

This Island seems to have been peopled from the *Hebrides*, or Western Isles of *Scotland*, and their Language is a kind of *Scotch-Irish*, mingl'd with Latin, Greek and English.

We have a specimen of the *Manks* Language given us in the Lord's Prayer, printed in Bishop *Wilson's* *Enchiridion*, and a collection of the Lord's Prayer in above a hundred Languages, printed in the Year 1703.

The Peasants are tall in Stature, of a dull surly Temper, and live in poor Huts made up of Stones and Clay, and thatched with Broom.

Their Gentry are courteous and affable, and imitate the *English* in their Carriage, Apparel, and House-keeping.

H

The

The Families of Gentlemen named *Christian* and *Cannel* are of great Antiquity, and out of them their Deemsters or Judges are usually chosen.

'Tis almost certain, that this Island was never in the possession of the *Romans*, and so retain'd their Original Simplicity longer than the rest of *Britain*.

The original Government of this Island was a sort of Aristocracy; I had almost said Theocracy, under the *Druids*, admirably adopted to the good of Mankind, and so mixed with the Prince and Priest, that Religion and the State had but one united Interest.

All Controversies were ended by an amicable composition, and the integrity of their Rulers was such, that their Awards were instead of Laws.

This was the true Patriarchal Government, to which Virtue, not Birth, was the best Title, and is suppos'd to have continued here till the end of the 4th. Century, when, according to Mr. *Camden*, out of *Nenaius*, this Island was conquer'd by one *Bailey*, a *Scot*, who overturn'd the ancient Form of Government, and rul'd all by his own Will which Force, not Reason, sway'd, till Necessity obliged his Successors to agree in some Rules and Laws, which were the Foundation of their present Constitution.

The Laws and Statutes of this Island are such, as the Lord C. J. *Coke* saith, That the like are not to be found any where.

They were govern'd of Old by a *Jus Scriptum*, which was committed to the Fidelity of their Deemsters, a certain sort of Judges chosen every Year to decide all Controversies, a Custom receiv'd probably from the *Druids*.

All possible care is taken for the speedy Execution of Justice.

The Government of this Isle hath ever since its Conquest by *Bailey*, been reputed Monarchical, and was governed by Kings of their own, who claimed the whole Revenues of the Isle; and all the Inhabitants were Tenants at Will to him, but growing weak in Power, were made Tributaries to the Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Norway*. Their Names are

Monnan-Mac-Lear, Son of the King of *Ulster*, and Brother of *Fergus* King of *Scotland*. Him the *Manks* believe their Founder and Legislator, and have him in great admiration for his Wisdom.

Towards the end of his Reign Saint *Patrick* in his second Voyage to *Ireland* landed here.

The

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The Names of his immediate Successors are lost, till

Brenus reign'd A. D. 594, who was succeeded by

Ferquard, Fiacres, Donald, Guttred, Reginald, Olave, Olaim, Allen, Frigall, Goddard, Macon, or Macutus, Syrric.

Goddard, the Son of Syrric, who reign'd A. D. 1065.
Fingul, Son of Goddard, 1066.
Goddard, Son of Harold, 1066.
Lagman, Son of Goddard, 1082.
Dopnal, Son of Tade, 1089.
Magnus, King of Norway, 1098.
Olave, third Son of Goddard, 1102.
Goddard, Son of Olave, 1144.
Reginald, natural Son of Godd. 1187.
Olave, the lawful Son of Godd. 1226.
Harold, Son of Olave, 1237.
Reginald II. his Brother, 1249.
Magnus II. his Brother, 1252.
Alexander, King of Scots, 1260.
William Montacute, 1305.
Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durbm. 1306.
Pierce Gaveston, 1308.
Henry Beaumont,
Thomas Randolph,
Alexander Duke of Albany,
William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. 1340.

Who sold it to *Wm. Id. Scroop*, 1395.

Who forfeiting it by Treason, it fell into King *Henry the IV's* Hands,

who gave it *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*.

But he was banish'd four Years after, and being deprived of this Isle, it was given to Sir *John Stanley*, in whose Family it has continued thro' many Descents ever since, by the Style and Title of *LORDS OF MAN*, (which *James* the present Duke of *Atbol* now enjoys.)

The Duke of *Atbol* as Lord of *Man*, is Admiral of the Isle, and hath an absolute Jurisdiction over the People and Soil, so that he is immediate Landlord of every Man's Estate, (some few Barons only excepted) and reserving his Homage to the Crown of *England*, no Prince hath a more full and ample Authority.

He is sole Patron of the Bishoprick, and all Parsonages and Vicaridges except three, which are in the Patronage of the Bishop.

He hath Power to make and repeal Laws by the Advice of his Deemsters and 24 Keys, who must have his Approbation, or he will eject them from the Assembly.

He hath Power of holding Courts in his own Name, may hang and draw, or Pardon Malefactors, in his own Jurisdiction.

All

All Wrecks, Royal Fishing, &c. are by his Regality, with many other Privileges.

The Civil Polity of their Government is manag'd by the Lieutenant, who is the Duke's immediate Representative, and has often been of his Family; with other inferior Officers.

The Lieutenant or Governour has a power to call a Tynwald or Parliament or any other Court, which cannot sit without his Warrant. He swears Inquests, is sole Chancellor, and hath the sole Military power to place or displace Officers in Garrisons, or otherwise; and whoever opposes him in any place or thing wherein he represents his Lord, robs him of his Horse or Arms, beats his Servants, or breaks his House, is a Traitor. Sometimes there has been a Captain-General, but it was only in some extraordinary Cases. The other Officers for the Duke's Service are,

A Receiver-General, or Treasurer of the Island, who has the charge of the Revenue, and pays all the Salaries of the Civil List, but is accountable to

The Comptroller, who always sits with him both on Receipts and Payments, and is the Auditor of the general Accompts.

He sits sole Judge in all Trials for

Life in the Garrison, keeps the Records, and enters the Pleas of the several Courts, where he is allow'd Fees.

The Water-Bailiff, who is in the Nature of the Admiral of the Island, and sits Judge in all Maritime Affairs. He has the Care of the Customs, Fishing, Wrecks, &c.

The Attorney-General, who sits in all Courts to plead for the Lord's Profit, as suing for Felons Goods, Forfeitures, Deodands, &c. and is to plead the Causes of all Widows and Orphans, they giving him Two-pence for his Fee.

All the aforesaid Officers Act by Commission from the Lord during Pleasure, and upon his decease their Power of Acting all Expires with him; In the absence whereof the Sword takes Place, and the chief Commanding Military Officer, who is generally Stiled Major, takes upon him the Preservation of the Peace of the Island, by seizing the Castle and Forts, preventing all Tumults and Disorder, and all Persons from going off the Island to the Prejudice of the Inhabitants, untill the Civil Power is restor'd and reestablish'd by new Commissions from the succeeding Lord.

All the said Officers are esteem'd of the Household or Court, and formerly had their dyet in the Family,

where

where a constant Table was kept for them, and their Attendance : These Officers are all by their Places Justices of the Peace, and are in all Things to act for the Lord's Profit : The Governor may call them as a Council to his Assistance when he thinks Proper, or Occasion requires, either for the Service of the Lord, or the Country.

The Deemsters, or Judges, are the first Public Magistrates of the State, but were never part of the Household, or Family : They sit as Judges in all Courts either for Life, or Property ; they have always been two, one for each Division of the Isle, they are Stiled in the Ancient Court Rolls *Justiciary Domini Regis*, whether they have their Names from the old Word to Deem Judge, or Determine, or to Doom Sentence, or Condemn, I am not Inform'd, nor can take upon me to Assertain, but by the Advice of the twentyfour Keys they may in all new and uncommon Cases declare what the Law is, in such Cases where in the Law is not fully exprest.

By the Ancient Law of the Isle it is Provided, that if any Person accuse the Deemsters of Injustice, or male Administration, he forfeits Life and Limb : The Summons or Process used by them is the same with the Governor *to wit.* A Slate Stone with one or two Letters of their

Name made upon it, and to counterfeit or misapply this Process, is as highly Penal in their Law as the counterfeiting the Lord Chief Justices Warrant is with us.

After the Deemsters the twentyfour Keys are the Representatives of the Country, and in some Cases serve as the Grand Inquest of the Isle : They are the last Traverse in all Cases of Common Law, are present at all Tryals for Life, and in Conjunction with the Governor and Officers of the Household aforesaid, make the Legislative Power of that little Nation.

The next Officers are the Coroners of each Sheading or Division, who Act in the nature of Sheriffs, and are Subordinate to the twentyfour Keys.

Every Parish hath likewise an Officer call'd a Moar which is the Lord's Bailiff, and each of these have a Subordinate Officer not worth our Notice.

The Courts of Indicature are usually twice in the Year *to wit.* About *May* and *Michaelmass*, the first are call'd Sheading Courts, and are in the nature of our Hundred Courts, or Courts Leet and Baron ; these are held for the Lord's Profit, and relate to all Breaches of the Peace, and all Presentments are here made upon any

Violation of their Laws or Public Orders.

Immediately after these are held, the Common Law Courts where all Actions relating to Mens Properties are Tryed; these Courts were formerly held in every Sheading distinctly, but now have proper Places appointed for the holding of them, with all due regard to the Ease and Benefit of the People.

Next after these follows the Grand Court or General Goal delivery, in which are managed all Tryals for Life, and perhaps there is no Place in the Universe where Men have a fairer Tryal, nor where the taking away Life is more tenderly regarded.

In this Court the Governor Presides, assisted by the Lord's Officers, with the Bishop and his Clergy.

The Deemsters sit as Judges with the twentyfour Keys, to advise with in Case any New matter arise; the Criminal must be first found Guilty of the Crime he stands charg'd with by the Grand Inquest, and if the Case be Treason or Murder, the Witnesses have a very particular and solemn Oath Administer'd to them *to wit*. The Clerk who administers the Oath opens the Book of the Gospel, and the Witness or Evidence lays his

right Hand open upon it, then the Clerk says to him.

By this Book of Truth, by all the Holy and Sacred Body of the Church, by all the wonderful Works and mighty Miracles G O D Almighty wrought in six Days and seven Nights, In Heaven above, and Earth beneath, you shall Speak the Truth, and say nothing that is false for Love, or Fear, Favour or Affection, Consanguinity or Affinity, or any other Consideration whatsoever; so may you be helped by the Son of G O D, and by the Contents of this Book wherein your Hand now lies, then Kisses the Book.

After this, a peculiar Jury of four out of every Parish in the Island is Impannell'd, and the Prisoner may make his Exception against 56 and no more, and if his Case be Felony only, and he suspects it will go hard with him, he may put himself to the Lord's Mercy, and so evade the Tryal and Sentence by the Court, and the Lord by their Law as well as by his Prerogatives, grants him his Grace in such manner as he thinks proper.

But if he stand his Tryal for Life when the Jury come into Court and before they deliver their Verdict, the Deemsters asketh them, whether the Bald Pates, (*to wit*, the Clergy may

fit,)

fit,) and if the Foreman Answer no, then the Bishop and Clergy withdraw, (as not proper for them to sit or pass Sentence in Cases of Blood,) and then the Verdict is deliver'd: and the Criminal found Guilty, and Executed as the Court directs, or if acquitted discharged.

There is likewise another Court called the debet Court, in which all Fines are let, and there is also an Exchequer Court which is held as often as the Governor pleases, or occasion requires; and there is also a Court of Chancery, which Anciently was held Weekly, but at present is kept Monthly, wherein the Governor sits sole Chancellor, and may call the Lord's Council and the Deemsters to advise with, as he sees proper.

All Actions brought in Chancery are enter'd in the Comptroller's Office, of which the Plaintiff presents the Governor a Copy, who grants his token upon it to Summons the Defendant, who may refuse appearance for three Court Days, but on the fourth he is brought in by a Soldier and the matter heard, and determined; so speedy is the Justice of this little Government that it may Challenge the World.

The Religion professed in this Isle is exactly the same with the Church

of *England*; but they have not the Bible in their own Language: The Ministers turn the *English* Translation into the Manks Language in reading the Lessons.

The Manksmen are very respectful to their Clergy, and pay their Tithes without the least gauding.

Their Clergy are generally Natives, who have had their Education in the Isle. They are sober and learned, and are allow'd a competent Maintenance of 50 or 60 *l.* a Year.

The People are so strictly conformable, that in Uniformity they out-do any other Branch of the Reformed Church.

There were anciently in this Isle three Monasteries. viz. 1 The Monastery of St. Mary of *Rushen* in *Castletown*, which was the chief, and the Burying-place of the Kings of *M A N.*

It was a goodly Fabrick, as appears by the Ruins. It consisted of an Abbot and 12 Monks, who had good Revenues. The Chapel was the largest Place of *G O D's* Worship in the Island, except the Cathedral

It was a Daughter of *Furness Abbey*,

bey,

bey, as were some other Monasteries in this Isle. The Abbots of it were Barons, held Courts for their Temporalities, and try'd their own Tennants.

2. *Douglas*, a Priory for Nuns. This House is said to be built by *St. Bridget*, and the Prioress was a Baroness of the Island. It is the most pleasantly situated in the Isle.

3. At *Brinnaken*, an House of the Friars Minors, a small Plantation of the *Cistercian* Order.

The Abbots also of *St. Bees*, of *Whitburn* in *Galloway* and *Banchor* in *Ireland*, were Barons of *Man*, because they held Lands in this Island upon Condition of attending upon the Kings and Lords of it when requir'd.

Having now with some Pains and Perplexity of Thought, attended and brought my Reader thro' the obscure and intricate History, Constitution, Civil Government, and Antiquities of the little Kindgom of *MONA*, and corrected and amended what I have judged Error or Mistake in former Writers on that Subject.

What remains before I conclude, but that I give the World the Ecclesiastick History of this little Kingdom, from its first Conversion to Christianity, with the Growth, State, and Go-

vernment of the Church; its Bishops, Pastors and Overseers, from the earliest Date, and the most approv'd Authorities I have been able to Collect from the various Writers and Histories of those Ages.

The first mention I meet with of Christianity's appearance in the *Isle of Man*, is in *Capgrave's* Life of *Joseph of Aramitheas*, wherein he tells us of one *Mordaius* a King of that Isle being converted to Christianity about the Year of Salvation 63, who had his residence in a City call'd *Sodara*; if this Story be true (which I much doubt on as hereafter.) Christianity had an early Plantation in this Island; but it is matter of Wonder to me, that this Conversion of the King, shou'd not have had a more general Influence over the People, for in all the Authors I have met with, I find no mention of Christianity in this part of the World of near 400 Years after this Story, except in another such like Story by *Hector Boetius*, who relates that one *Amphibalus* was Bishop here about the Time aforesaid, but as this Story is rejected by most Men of Learning, except Arch-Bishop *Spotswood*, I shall with deference consider him, so far as to give you his Relation thereof from his own Words, *Book 1st. fol. 3d.* and then make my remarks thereon.

In which Book he acquaints us, that one *Cratilius* coming to the Crown in the Year 277. made it one of his first Works to purge the Kingdom of Heathenish Superstition, and expulse the *Druids*, a sort of Priests held in those Days in great Reputation; their manner was to celebrate their Sacrifice and other Rites in Groves, with leaves and branches of Oak. And from thence saith Pliny they were call'd *Druids*, which doth signifie an Oak.

And *Cesar* in his Commentaries gives us this further Account of them, that besides the managing of Sacrifices which were committed to them, they were entrusted with the Decision of Controversies Public and Private and that such as wou'd not stand to their Judgment were Interdicted from being present at their Sacrifices and Holy Rites, which was taken for a grievous Punishment in those Days.

It is likewise testified of them, that they were well Learned in all natural Philosophy, Men of moral conversation, and for Religion not so grossly ignorant and superstitious as other Heathen Priests, for they thought there was one only God, and that it was not lawful to represent him in any Image: That the Souls of Men did not perish with their Bodies, and that after Death Men were rewarded according to the Life they had led upon Earth: They liv'd like-

wise in great respect with all People and ruled their Affairs with great Prudence and Policy; for being governed by a President who kept his residence in the *Isle of Man*, they did once every Year meet in that Place to take Council together for the better ordering of their Affairs; and carried matters with so much Discretion, that the said *K. Cratilius* found it difficult to expulse them, because of the favour they had among the People.

But that which contributed greatly to the propogation of the Gospel in this Isle was the Persecution raised by *Dio-clesian*, which at that time prevail'd very greatly in the South part of *Britain* and brought many Christians, both Preachers and Professors into the Kingdom of *Man*, who were all kindly received by King *Cratilius*, and had assign'd 'em by him Lands and Revenues sufficient for their Maintenance.

In this Isle King *Cratilius* erected a stately Church to the Honour of our Saviour, which he adorn'd with all necessary Ornaments, and call'd it, *Sodorensse Fanum*, that is, *The Temple of our Saviour*; hence it is (says the above Story) that the Bishops of *Man* are called *Sodorenses Episcopy*.

So long as this Isle remained in the possession of the *Scots*, the Bishops of

the Isles made that Church their Cathedral, but since their dispossession the Isle of *Jona* hath been the Seat of the Bishops of the Isles, and continueth so to this Day. In this Isle *Amphibalus* (above mention'd) is said to have Sate first Bishop, a *Britain* Born, and a Man of excellent Piety: He liv'd long, Preaching carefully the Doctrine of Christ both among the *Scots* and *Picts*, and after many Labours taken in promoting the *Christian Religion*, died Peaceably in the said Isles. (Thus far the learned and good Bishop *Spotswood*,) who in my humble Opinion, with all reverence I think prefer'd his Zeal for Christianity, before his Judgment in the Case above.

For there are so many Improbabilities in this and the Story before it, that I cannot omit to observe some of them. First, *Hector Boetius* says, *Amphibalus* fled from the Persecution of *Dioclesian* in *South Britain*, in the Year 280. Whereas *Dioclesian* did not obtain the Empire till the Year 286, neither did the tenth Persecution arise till the Year 302; and *Gildas* and *Polydore Virgil* say expressly, that both *St. Alban* and *Amphibalus* suffer'd Martyrdom in the Year 305, and the general Stream of all *British* Writers Concur in his Martyrdom, neither do any of the *Scotch* Writers mention *Amphibalus* in the Life of *Cratimith* before *Hector Boetius*, and his followers.

And it is in my Judgment almost Impossible to conceive, that the *Manks* Nation shou'd preserve no Memory of so considerable a Blessing as their first Conversion to Christianity; besides all their Traditions are directly against it, and *Matthew Paris* affirms, that the Body of *Amphibalus* was found at *Radburn* near *St. Albans*, in the Year 1178, and many other Marks of his Martyrdom at *Radburn*, strongly conclude he died for his Religion in *England*, and never fled to the *Isle of Man* to erect a Bishoprick, and *Tanum Sodorense*; besides, it must appear something wonderful and Surprising, that no Memory of Christianity, nor ruin of any such Church shou'd be found, or so much as mention made of them at the Time of *St. Patrick's* landing there, which is enough with me to shew there was nothing of Truth or Certainty in the abovesaid Story.

Next to the said Accounts already taken Notice of, *Mr. Camden*, my *Ld. Cook*, and *Doctor Heylin*, all three affirm, that the Bishoprick in the *Isle of Man* was erected by *Pope Gregory* the IV. Anno 840, In an Island near *Castletown*, whereas the Bishoprick is sufficiently prov'd by the great Primate of *Armagh*, to be erected by *St. Patrick* about the Year 447 as hereafter, and the Place it self shews there is no such Island near *Castletown*.

And

And herewith all the Ecclesiastical Writers of any Credit in those Ages agree, that *St. Patrick* (alias *Patricius*.) was the first that planted the Christian Religion in the *Isle of Man*, and since their Ancient, Authentick, and National Tradition Concur therewith, I cannot but allow him to be truly the Apostle of the *Manx* Nation, as well as for the Reasons following.

First, If I remember my Reading rightly, I have met with it in the curious Essays of the great and learned Lord *Montaigne*, who liv'd about the Time of Pope *Gregory* the IV, or not long alter. This Pope was said to be a Person of great Learning, Piety, and Virtue, and a zealous Promoter of the Christian Faith, by which he obtain'd the Epithet of Great; who walking on a Time thro' the Market Place of *Rome*, espied a Number of beautiful Captive Children sitting there to be Sold, which induc'd his Compassion as well as Curiosity to go up to them, and enquir'd of those that Sold them what Country they were of, and was told they were *Britains*, he then asked if they were Christians, and was answer'd no? Upon which he said, It was great Pity that such Angelical Faces shou'd not be made Christians.

In consequence whereof he soon after sent *St. Patrick* with twenty more As-

sistants to preach the Gospel, and convert to Christianity the People of *Scotland* and *Ireland*; for it does not appear he came into *Ireland* till the Year 441, and *Austin* the Monk had been sent into *England* before him by the same Pope.

St. Patrick with his Company having landed in *North Britain*, met with great success in their Mission, upon which *St. Patrick* leaving *St. Andrew* and other learn'd Preachers to pursue the great work of propagating Christianity there, passed over to *Ireland*, where he found the Harvest great, but the Labourers too few; whereupon he returned to *North Britain* in the Year 444; and collecting together some of his former Assistance, with some new Converts of learned and religious Persons, to the number of thirty, he came with them thro' the North of *England* to take Shipping at *Liverpool*, for the South of *Ireland*, and on his approach near that Town the People came out to receive him, and at the Place they met him erected a Cross in Honour and Memory thereof and call'd it by his Name, which it bears to this Day.

St. Patrick and his Company having rested and refresh'd themselves a while at *Liverpool*, took Shipping for *Dublin*; but in his Passage put into the *Isle of*

Man, where he found the People, especially the Rulers, given to Magick; but being overcome and convinced by his Preaching and Miracles, were either Converted or expell'd the Island.

And, *St. Patrick* and his Company going for *Ireland*, Anno 447, left one *Germanus*, a holy, and prudent Man, (*ad regendum & erudiendum populum in fide Christi*, says *Jocelinus*) which for the honour of the *Manks* Nation, was sixty nine years ancients than *Bangor* in *Wales*, which was the first Bishoprick we read of among the *Britains*, & 114 years before *Austin* the Monk introduc'd the Liturgy of the Lateran, and thereby so absolutely settled the business of Religion, that the Island never afterwards relapsed.

Germanus died before *St. Patrick* who sent two Bishops to supply his place, *Conindrius* and *Romulus*, of whom we have little memorable but that one or both of them surviv'd *St. Patrick* to the Year 494, being five years, when one *St. Maughold* was erected Bishop by the universal Suffrage of the *Manks* Nation; but by whom consecrated is very uncertain, as also his Successors for some Ages, which I shall studiously omit, and only acquaint my Reader that one *St. Columbus* is acknowledg'd by all Writers to be the Founder of the Ab-

by of *Hye*, in the Island of *Jona*, which Monastery was the Cathedral of the Bishops of the Isles, who were from that Time stiled (*Episcopus Sodorensis*), from a Village call'd *Sodor*, adjoining to the said Monastery.

But after the Isle of *Man* was made the Seat of the *Norweigean* Race, the Bishopricks were united, with the Title of *Sodor* and *Man*, and so continued till Conquer'd by the *English*; since which the Bishops of *Man* keeps his claim, and the *Scotch* Bishop *Stiles* himself Bishop of the Isles, Anciently, *Episcopus Insularum Sodorensium*.

I cou'd here Enlarge pretty much on the Succession of the Bishops of this Isle from the Time of Saint *Maughold*, yet as it is not certainly known who they were, or in what Order they Sate, I shall purposely Omit them, and content my self with giving you a List of their Succession from the Time of *Godard Crowman* the first King I have before taken Notice of, and so conclude my History of *Man* both Civil and Ecclesiastical, and with the greatest certainty that I have been able to Collect from the best Writers on this Subject,

THE SUCCESSION OF THE Bishops of MAN.

HOW long St. Maughold Sate Bishop we do not find, only Dr. Heylin says he was Bishop Anno 578, of which we have no other certainty nor of a Successor till the Year 600.

Whose Name was *Coranus*, Tutor to the three Sons of *Eugenius* the fourth King of Scotland, (as Bishop *Spotswood* informs us.) After him the Succession appears wholly broken till the eleventh Century, yet during this long Vacancy many Errors arose, and many Mistakes were advanced concerning it, which most of our *Englisk* Writers have fallen into without any good ground in History, save that the Bishoprick of the Isles, had its beginning about that Time, to wit, In the Year 840.

In a very Ancient Manuscript by the Reverend Mr. *Henry Jones* Nephew to the Right Reverend Dr. *Fell* Bishop of *Oxford*; we meet with an exact Succession for above 200 Years, which in the Opinion of the Learned, was extracted from the Roll of the Ancient *Abby* of *Rushen* in the *Isle of Man*.

This Manuscript by way of Introduction informs us, that tho' they had a Traditional Succession of Bishops from the Time of St. *Maughold*, yet they were not certainly know, therefore it was thought proper to omit them, and begin from the Time of King *Goddard Crowman* as before proposed.

In whose Reign we meet with one

Hamundus

Hamundus, by some written *Vermundus*, Bishop of *Man*, and probably was the first Bishop stil'd of *Sodor* and *Man*. He was the Son of *Jole* a *Manksman*. *Matthew Paris* says he died in the Year 1151. It is not certain by whom he was Consecrated, nor his Successor, who was one

Gamaliel an *Englisbman*, who lies buried at *Peterborough* in *Northamptonshire*; and was succeeded by *Reginald* a *Norweigian*; to him the Thirds of all the Livings in the Island were granted by the Clergy, that from thence forward they might be freed from all Episcopal Exactions. It is probable that he was the first Bishop that was Consecrated by the Arch Bishop of *Drontheim* in *Norway*. His Successor was one *Christian* a Native of the Isle, who lies buried in the Monastery of *Banchor* in *Ireland*, to him succeeded,

Michel a *Manksman*, a Person of great merit and exemplary Life. He died in a good old Age, and was honourably buried *apud Fontanus* In the Year 1203. to him succeeded,

Nicholas de Melfa Abbot of *Furness*. He lies buried in the Abby of *Bangor*.

After him *Reginald*, a Person of royal Extraction, Sister's Son to good King *Olave*, was Consecrated Bishop in the

Year 1216; who tho' he labour'd under great Infirmities of Body yet govern'd his Church with Prudence and Resolution; at last with an exemplary Resignation he yielded up his Soul into the Hands of his Creator. He lies buried in the Abby of *Rushen*. And was succeeded by

John, the Son of *Hefare*, who by the negligence of his Servants was burnt, *apud Jerevas* in *Anglia*. After him succeeded one

Simond, a Person of great Discretion and learned in the Holy Scriptures, govern'd the Church with Prudence, and Piety. He held a Synad in the Year 1239, in which thirteen Canons were excepted, most of them relating to the Probate of Wills, the Clergy's dues, and other Inferior matters. He died at his Palace of *Kirk-Michel* in a good old Age, and lies buried in the Cathedral Dedicated to *St. German* in *Peel Castle*. After him

Lawrence the Arch Deacon before mention'd, was elected Bishop, and after great disputes Consecrated by the Arch Bishop of *Drontheim*, but was unfortunately drown'd with *Harrold* K. of *Man*, his Queen, and almost all the Nobility of the Isles; so that the Bishoprick continued Vacant almost six Years.

When

When *Richard* an *Englishman* was Consecrated at *Rome* by the Arch Bishop of *Drontheim*. This Bishop Consecrated the Abby Church of *St. Mary* of *Rushen*, Anno 1257, after he had govern'd the Church twentythree Years, and returning from a general Council Anno 1274, He died. *Apua Langalbyner* in *Copelandia*, and lieth buried in the Abby of *Furness*. In his Time the *Scotch* Conquer'd the Island. He was succeeded by

Marus Galvadiensis, commonly written *Galloredinus*, at the Nomination of *Alexander* King of *Scotland*; for which Reason tis suppos'd he was banish'd by the *Manksmen*; during his absence the Island lay under an Interdict, but at last being recall'd, he laid a Smoke Penny upon every House by way of Commutation. He held a Synod at *Kirk-Braddan*, in which thirty-five Canons were Enacted. He liv'd to a great Age, and was for many Years blind, and lies buried in *St. German's* Church in *Peel Castle*, and was succeeded by

Mauritius, who was sent Prisoner to *London* by King *Edward* the I, therefore suppos'd never to be Consecrated, nor put into the Catalogue of Bishops. In his Room was Substituted

Allen of *Galloway*, who govern'd

the Church with great Honour and Integrity. He died the 15th. of *February*, Anno 1321, and lies at *Rotherfay* in *Scotland*. To him succeeded

Gilbert of *Galloway* who fate but two Years and a half, and lies buried near his Predecessor in the Church of *Rotherfay* aforesaid. And after him succeeded

Bernard, a *Scotchman*, held the Bishoprick three Years, and lies buried in the Monasttry of *Kilwinning* in *Scotland*. and was succeeded by

Thomas a *Scott*, who fate Bishop fourteen Years; he was the first that exacted twenty Shillings of his Clergy by way of Procuration, as likewise the Tenth's of all Aliens. He died the 20th. of *September* 1348 the same Year.

William Russel Abbot of *Rushen*, was elected by the whole Clergy of *Man*, in *St. German's* Church in *Peel-Castle*. He was Consecrated by Pope *Clement* the VI, at *Avignon*, and was the first that shook off the Yoak of the Arch Bishop of *Drontheim*, by whom his Predecessors had for many Ages been consecrated. He held a Synod Anno 1350, in *Kirk Michael*, in which five Articles were added to the former Canons. He died the 21st. of *April*, 1374, and was buried in the Abby of *Furness*; he was Abbot of *Rushen* 18

Years

Years, and Bishop 26 Years : And after him

John Duncan a *Mauksman* was Elected by the Clergy of *Man*, and going to *Avignon* was confirm'd by Pope *Gregory* the XI. and Consecrated *per Cardinalem Presbiterium, dudum Archiepiscopum*; in his return home he was made Prisoner at *Bolonia* in *Picardy* and lay in Irons two Years, and at last forced to ransom himself for 500 Marks; so that he was not installed till the Year 1376, in which Mr. *Jones's* Account determines he was succeeded (as Dr. *Heylin* in his help to English History informs us) by,

Robert Welby Anno 1396, who 'tis believ'd sat 22 Years, and had for his Successor,

John Sperton, who is the first Bishop mention'd in the *Mauks* Records; after him we find no Bishop nam'd till the Year 1503, in which

Evan or *Huan* who was elected by Sr. *Thomas Stanley*, then Governor, & after Lord, from whence may be observed the Clergy's Election of their Bishops ceased and became fix'd in the House of *Stanley*, where it hath remained ever since. This *Evan* was succeeded by

Hugh Hesketh, as appears by the Roll of the Family of *Rufford*, viz. *Hugh Hesketh* third Son to *Robert*, Esquire, a Rev. Father in God, the Bishop of the *Isle of Man*; and *hic jacet Robertus Hesketh Armiger, qui obiit primo Die Jan. A. D. 1490.* He was succeeded by

Robert Ferrier, who sat Bishop Anno 1554, says Sr. *Richard Baker*. He was afterwards removed to *St. David's* (says *Grafton*) and was succeeded by

Henry Man Anno 1555, who died 1556, says Dr. *Heylin*, and was succeeded by

Bishop Salisbury, the Year uncertain; whose Successor was,

Thomas Stanley Son to Sr. *Edward Stanley* first Lord *Monteagle*, how long he sat is uncertain, but it appears by Record, *John Merrick* was sworn Bishop of the Isles Anno 1577. It was he who gave Mr. *Camden* the History of the *Isle of Man*, Publish'd in his *Britannia*. He was succeeded by

George Lloyd Anno 1600, who was afterwards remov'd to *Chester*. And had for his Successor

Bishop Foster as Dr. *Heylin* in his help

help to *English* History informs us. And was succeeded by

Dr. *John Phillips* Anno 1605, a Native of *North Wales*, who was sworn Bishop the same Year. He Translated the Common Prayer (at this Time to be seen,) into the Language of the Natives; and Mr. *Challoner* says the Bible, tho not now extant. A Man famous in his Generation for his great Pains in Preaching, his Charity and Hospitality, even to the meanest of the People. He was succeeded by

Dr. *Richard Parr* Anno 1635, a *Lancashire* Man, sometime Fellow of *Brazen-Nose* Colledge in *Oxford*; who whilst he continued in the University (says Mr. *Challoner* of his own Knowledge,) was an eminent Preacher. He was the last who sat Bishop before our late unhappy Civil Wars. Next to him

Samuel Rutter was sworn Bishop Anno 1661. He had been Arch Deacon several Years, and govern'd the Church with great Prudence, during the then late Wars he was a Man of exemplary Goodness and Moderation, he sat Bishop till the Year 1663, to whose assistance I am greatly oblig'd for his Collections and Memoirs made use of in my present History of the noble House of *Stanley*, but especially

in the ever memorable Siege of *L A T H A M*; the defence whereof he had a large share in. After him

Dr. *Isaac Barrow* was Consecrated Bishop Anno 1663, and sent over Governor by *Charles* Earl of *Derby*. He was a Man of a Public Spirit, and great designs for the good of the Church; to whose Industry is greatly owing all the Learning amongst the Clergy of *Man*, and to whose Prudence and Charity many of the Poor Clergy owe the Bread they eat. This good Man to the great loss of the Island was remov'd to *St. Asaph*. And was succeeded by

Dr. *Henry Bridgeman* Anno 1671, And after him

Dr. *John Lake* Anno 1682, afterwards remov'd to *Bristol*. And next to him

Dr. *Baptist Levinz* Anno 1684, who died 1693 : And was succeeded by the

Reverend Dr. *Thomas Wilson*, the present learned and worthy Bishop of that Isle, whom G O D long Continue.

The Church of *Man* is govern'd

under

under a Bishop, by an Arch Deacon, two Vicars General and sixteen Ministers.

The *Militia* under the Governors, by three Majors and eighteen Captains of Parishes, the Towns by the four Constables. And the Civil Constitution by two Deemsters, six Coroners, seventeen Moars or Bailiffs, with several inferior Officers under them.

The Bishops of *Man* besides their Spiritual Jurisdiction, are Barons of this Isle. In all Tryals for Life they may assist in the Temporal Court till the Sentence. They hold Courts in their own Names for their Temporalities, If any of their Tennants are try'd for Life they may demand them from the Lord's Court, and try them by a Jury of their own Tennants, and in Case of Conviction the Lands they hold are forfeited to the Bishop.

The Arms of the Bishoprick are up-



on three Assents, the Virgin M A R Y standing with her Arms extended between two Pillars, on the Dexter whereof is a Church in base, the ancient Arms of M A N.

The Arch-Deacon is the second Spiritual Magistrate; he has in all inferior Cases alternate jurisdiction with the Bishop; and many other privileges, as well in Temporals as Spirituals: He holds his Courts either in Person or by his Official, as the Bishop does his by his Vicars general, which are always two, one for each Division of the Isle, and are in the nature of Chancellors to the Bishop; these with the Registers compose the Consistory Court, and have under their jurisdiction seventeen Parishes.

There were formerly many Chapels in the Isle, and there are now in each Town one standing, as also one in the centre of the Land dedicated to St. *John*, near which, on a little Hill, they hold their Tynwald Court, or publick Assembly, at which their Laws are promulged on every Midsummer Day, as being raised with several Ascents for the different orders of People, and is indeed a pretty Curiosity.

But above all the Abbies seem to have exceeded the Ability of the Country among which the Abby of St. *Mary* of *Rushen* was the chief, it consisted of twelve Monks and an Ab-

bot, who at first were meanly endow-
ed, and liv'd mostly by their Labour,
but in Process of Time they had good
Revenues.

The Buildings were very handsome,
the Rooms convenient, and the Cha-
pel larger than any thing, (the Ca-
thedral excepted.) In the Island it was
call'd the Daughter of *Furness*, which
is said to be the Mother of this and
many other Abbies in the *Isle of*
Man.

In the Records thereof is found, That
one *John Fargher* was Abbot of *Rush-*
en and deputy Governor, and in a
piece of Timber in *Kirk-Arbory* which
seperates the Church from the Chan-
cel, one *Thomas Radcliffe* was Abbot
of *Rushen*.

These Abbots were Barons of the
Island, held Courts for their Tempo-
ralities in their own Names, might
demand a Prisoner from the Lord's
Court if their own Tennant, and try
him by a Jury of their own Tennants
as the Steward of the Abby Lands
may do at this Day.

The Priorefs of *Douglas* was a Ba-
roness of the Island, and enjoy'd the
same Privilege. The Priory was said

to be built by *St. Bridget* when she
came to receive the Veil of Virginity
from *St. Maughold*. The Situation of
the Nunnery is much the pleafantest
in the Island.

There were likewise the Friars Mi-
nors of *Beemaken*, and a small Plan-
tation of the *Cistercian* Order in *Kirk-*
Christ lez Ayre, but neither of these
had Barronies annex to them.

There were likewise several Foreign
Barons as before mention'd ; but few
or none of them appear now, nor
have any Lands or Tennants to re-
present.

Thus I have given my Readers
the History, Constitution, and Seltle-
ment of this little State in all its
Branches, Civil, Military, and Eccle-
siastic ; with all the Subordinate Of-
ficers necessarily employ'd therein, by
which the People in Church and
State are to be govern'd by the most
noble House, now Lords thereof ;
with an Historical Account of their
Kings and Bishops.

I have only to add a Catalogue of
their Governors, and the *North* and
South Divisions.

CATALOGUE OF THE GOVERNORS

Of this I S L E Since

Sir John Stanley's

Time, till now. With the *North* and *South*
Divisions.

Governors Names.	The Year.	Governors Names.	The Year.
J O H N Letherland, Lieut.	1417.	Peter Dutton, Lieut.	1496.
John Fasakerly, Lieut.	1418.	Henry Radcliff, Abbot of <i>Rusken</i> De-	
John Walton, Lieut.	1422.	puty.	1497.
Henry Byron, Lieut.	1428.	Randolph Rushton, Capt.	1505.
		Sir John Ireland, Knight Lieut.	1508.
		John Ireland, Lieut.	1516.
		Randolph Rushton, Capt.	1517.

Note. I find no Record from this
Time till the Year 1492.

Thomas

The History of the Isle of Man.

51

Governors Names.	The Year.	Governors Names.	The Year
<i>Thomas Danisport</i> , Capt.	1519.	<i>Cuth. Gerrard</i> Capt.	} 1592
<i>Rich. Holt</i> , Lieut.	1526.	<i>Tho. Martinier</i> , Deputy.	
<i>John Fleming</i> , Capt.	1529	<i>Note.</i> 1591 <i>Richard Aderton</i> was admitted and Sworn Licutenant under the Captain, by my Lord's Directions for all Martial Affairs.	
<i>Thomas Sherburn</i> , Lieut.	1530.	<i>The Hon. William Stanley</i> , Captain,	} 1593.
<i>Henry Bradley</i> , Deputy-Lieut.	1532	afterwards Earl of <i>Derby</i> ,	
<i>Henry Stanley</i> , Capt,	1533	<i>Randolph Stanley</i> Capt.	1594.
<i>George Stanley</i> , Capt.	1535	<i>Sir Tho. Gerrard</i> , Knt. Capt.	} 1596.
<i>Thomas Stanley</i> , Knt. Lieut.	1537	<i>Cuth. Gerrard</i> , Deputy,	
<i>George Stanley</i> , Capt.	1539	<i>Tho. Gerrard</i> , Knt. Capt.	} 1597.
<i>Thomas Tyldsley</i> , Deputy,	1540	<i>Ro. Molyneux</i> Deputy,	
<i>William Stanley</i> , Deputy,	1544	<i>Cuth. Gerrard</i> , Capt.	} 1599.
<i>Henry Stanley</i> , Capt.	1552	<i>Ro. Molyneux</i> Deputy,	
<i>Thomas Stanley</i> , Knt. Lieut.	1562	<i>Rob. Molyneux</i> , Capt.	1600.
<i>Richard Ashton</i> , Capt.	1566.	<i>John Ireland</i> and <i>John Birch</i>	} 1609.
<i>Thomas Stanley</i> Knt. Lieut.	1567.	chal Governors, Jointly by	
<i>Edward Tarbock</i> , Capt.	1569	Patent from the King.	
<i>John Hammer</i> , Capt.	1575	<i>John Ireland</i> , Lieut. and Capt.	1610.
<i>Richard Sherburn</i> , Capt.	1580.	<i>Ro. Molyneux</i> , Capt,	1612.

N

Edward

Governors Names.	The Year.	Governors Names.	The Year
<i>Edward Fletcher</i> , Deputy,	1621.	<i>William Christian</i> , Governor,	1656,
<i>Edward Fletcher</i> Governor,	1622.	<i>James Challoner</i> Governor,	1658.
<i>Sir Ferd. Liege</i> , Knt. and Capt.	1623.	<p style="text-align: center;">After the Restoration of the K I N G.</p>	
<i>Edward Fletcher</i> , Deputy,	1625		
<i>Edward Holmewood</i> , Capt.	1626		
<i>Edward Fletcher</i> , Deputy,	1627.		
<i>Edward Christian</i> Lieut. and Capt	1628.	<i>Roger Nowell</i> , Governor, } 1660	
<i>Evan Christian</i> , Deputy,	1634.	<i>Rich. Stevenson</i> his Deputy, }	
<i>Sir Charles Gerrard</i> , Knt Capt.	1635	<i>Henry Nowell</i> , Deputy for one } 1663	
<i>John Sharpless</i> , Deputy,	1636.	Part of the Year, and <i>Tho.</i> }	
<i>Raacliff Gerrard</i> , Capt.	1639	<i>Stanley</i> for the other part.	
<i>John Greenhalgh</i> , Governor,	1640	<i>Bishop Barrow</i> Governor, } 1664	
<i>Sir Phillip Musgrave</i> , Knt. and Bar.	1651	<i>Henry Nowell</i> , his Deput. }	
<i>Samuel Smith</i> , Deputy Governor,	1652	<i>Henry Nowell</i> , Governor,	1669.
<p><i>Note.</i> That my Lord <i>Fairfax</i> made Commissioners for the Governing of the Isle this Year, viz. <i>James Challoner</i>, <i>Robert Dinely</i>, Esq; <i>Jonathan Witton</i> Clerk.</p>		<i>Henry Stanley</i> , Governor,	1677
		<i>Robert Heywood</i> , Governor,	1678
		<i>Roger Kenyon</i> , Esq. Governor.	1691
		<i>Collonel Sankey</i> , Governor,	
<i>Matthew Cadwell</i> , Governor,	1653.	The Hon. Capt. <i>Cranston</i> , Governor,	
		<i>Robert Maudesley</i> , Esq. Governor,	

Capt.

Governors Names.

Governors Names.

The Year.

Capt. *Alexander Horn*, Governor,

Thomas Horton Esq. Governor,

Major *Floyd*, Governor,

The Hon. *Jas. Murray* Esq. Gov. 1741

The North-Division.

K. K. *Patrick*, } Dedicated to
K. K. *German*, } those Saints.

K. K. *Andrew's* the Arch-Deaconry,

K. K. *Michel*,

K. K. *Bride*, dedicated to St. *Bridget*,
a Parsonage.

St. *Mary* of *Ballaugh*, a Parsonage,

K. K. *Christ Lez-Ayre*,

St. *Patrick Furby*,

The South-Division.

K. *Maughold*, dedicated to St.
Maughold the third Bishop.

to be the first Bishop of *Trym* in
Ireland.

K. K. *Lonan*, dedicated to *Lomanus*,
said by the Tradition to succeed St.
Maughold in the Bishoprick, the Son
of *Tygrida*, one of the three Holy
Sisters of St. *Patrick*, and thought

K. K. *Conchan*, dedicated to *Concha*,
Sister to St. *Martin* Bishop of *Tours*,
and Mother to St. *Patrick*.

K. K. *Braddan*, which signifies a

Salmon

Governors Names.	The Year.	Governors Names.	The Year
<i>Edward Fletcher</i> , Deputy,	1621.	<i>William Christian</i> , Governor,	1656,
<i>Edward Fletcher</i> Governor,	1622.	<i>James Challoner</i> Governor,	1658.
<i>Sir Ferd. Liege</i> , Knt. and Capt.	1623.	<p style="text-align: center;">After the Restoration of the K I N G.</p>	
<i>Edward Fletcher</i> , Deputy,	1625		
<i>Edward Holmewood</i> , Capt.	1626		
<i>Edward Fletcher</i> , Deputy,	1627.		
<i>Edward Christian</i> Lieut. and Capt	1628.	<i>Roger Nowell</i> , Governor, } 1660 <i>Rich. Stevenson</i> his Deputy, }	
<i>Evan Christian</i> , Deputy,	1634.	<i>Henry Nowell</i> , Deputy for one } Part of the Year, and <i>Tho.</i> } 1663 <i>Stanley</i> for the other part.	
<i>Sir Charles Gerrard</i> , Knt Capt.	1635		
<i>John Sharpless</i> , Deputy,	1636.	<i>Bishop Barrow</i> Governor, } 1664 <i>Henry Nowell</i> , his Deput. }	
<i>Raadclyff Gerrard</i> , Capt.	1639		
<i>John Greenbalgh</i> , Governor,	1640	<i>Henry Nowell</i> , Governor,	1669.
<i>Sir Phillip Musgrave</i> , Knt. and Bar.	1651	<i>Henry Stanley</i> , Governor,	1677
<i>Samuel Smith</i> , Deputy Governor,	1652	<i>Robert Heywood</i> , Governor,	1678
<p><i>Note.</i> That my Lord <i>Fairfax</i> made Commissioners for the Governing of the Isle this Year, viz. <i>James Challoner</i>, <i>Robert Dinely</i>, Esq; <i>Jonathan Witton</i> Clerk.</p>		<i>Roger Kenyon</i> , Esq. Governor.	1691
		<i>Collonel Sankey</i> , Governor,	
<i>Matthew Cadwell</i> , Governor,	1653.	<i>The Hon. Capt. Cranston</i> , Governor,	
		<i>Robert Maudesley</i> , Esq. Governor,	

Capt.

Governors Names.

Governors Names.

The Year.

Capt. *Alexander Horn*, Governor,

Thomas Horton Esq. Governor,

Major *Floyd*, Governor,

The Hon. *Jas. Murray* Esq. Gov. 1741

The North-Division.

K. K. *Patrick*, } Dedicated to
K. K. *German*, } those Saints.

K. K. *Michel*,

St. *Mary* of *Ballaugh*, a Parsonage,

St. *Patrick* *Furby*,

K. K. *Andrew's* the Arch-Deaconry,

K. K. *Bride*, dedicated to St. *Bridget*,
a Parsonage.

K. K. *Christ* *Lez-Ayre*,

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K. K. *Conchan*, dedicated to *Concha*,
Sister to St. *Martin* Bishop of *Tours*,
and Mother to St. *Patrick*.

K. K. *Braddan*, which signifies a

Salmon

Salmon, in the *Manks* Language

K. K. *Marown*, dedicated to that Saint,

K. K. *St. Anne*,

K. K. *Malew*, dedicated to *St. Laps*,

K. K. *Arbory* dedicated to *St. Columbus*

K. K. *Christ Rusken*,

And Conclude, that the *Isle of Man* is blest with a Speedy and Impartial distribution of Justice: The Church is fill'd with Learned and Pious Divines, and the Doctrine, Practice, and Discipline thereof, Strictly Conformable to that of the Church of *England*: And tho' it be as much short of its Learning, as it is of its Revenue; yet, without Vanity it may be truly said, that in its Uniformity it out does any Branch of the reform'd Churches.

F I N I S.



